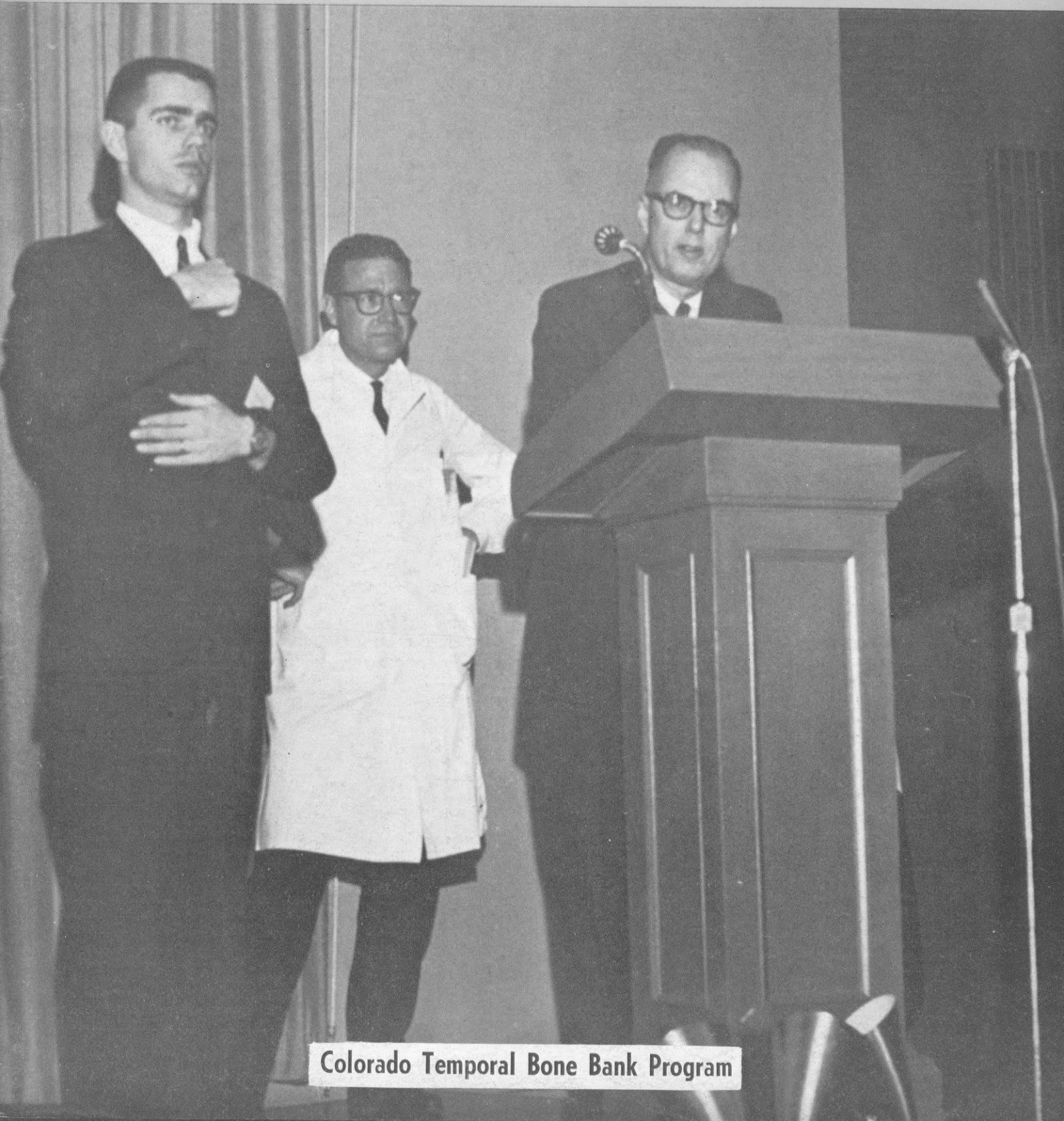


MAY, 1966
50c Per Copy

The DEAF *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program

The Editor's Page

The Camel in the Tent—Part I

Subscriptions and Address Changes

A fable of the Middle East concerns a clever camel which managed to get inside a tent bit by bit until it had complete possession of the tent. In the fable, the owner/guardian of the tent realized too late that the camel's strategy was his ruination. Compassion and trusting nature backfired. With the tent in his possession, the camel was in a position to tell the previous owner where to get off.

We will now proceed from the fable to a tale of our times. Another tent—this time OUR tent—has been invaded. The "camel" is well inside and already calling (or attempting to call) the tune.

Who permitted the "camel" to get started on this invasion? For the time being, let's simplify matters and state that there were sins of omission (or default) and that nobody exactly gave permission or was sufficiently alert during the initial entry. Subsequently, our attention was diverted elsewhere between half-hearted attempts to prevent the "camel's" takeover. We even listened to some well-meaning people (supposedly our friends) who assured us that the "camel" was harmless and that its presence would be helpful.

Now for some definitions:

WE—the educators in charge of the education of the majority of the deaf children of our country and the leaders of organizations of and for the deaf.

TENT—the education of deaf children and the general welfare of the deaf population of the United States.

CAMEL—the Federal bureaucrat who has been selecting or recommending the membership of important committees appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, committees which have excluded (due to whims of the "camel") some of the most experienced and best-qualified advisors and consultants, both deaf and hearing.

What's to be done now? We don't want the whole tent to collapse. We don't want to be excluded from OUR tent either.

We are not too sure what morale we should cite. Watch for Part II.

From time to time we insert notices asking that subscriptions and address changes be sent to the Home Office of the NAD in Washington, D. C., rather than to the Editorial Office of THE DEAF AMERICAN in Indianapolis. All subscription records are kept by the Home Office, which prepares the monthly mailing list and sends it to a mailing firm in Indianapolis.

As is the case with other publications, it takes time to process subscriptions and address changes. If such matters are called to the attention of the Home Office too late for the current month's mailing list, they must lie over until the next month's list is made up. This does not mean, however, that inquiries and complaints will be ignored.

Again—subscriptions and address changes should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, National Association of the Deaf, 2025 Eye St., N. W., Suite 318, Washington, D. C. 20006.

Summer Issues

The June issue of our magazine should come out around the 20th, the stated publication date. June 5 is the deadline for receipt of material intended for that month's issue.

As has been customary for several years, the July and August issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN will be combined. Present plans call for mailing the July-August magazine around the first week of August, just before some of our printers start their vacations. All material intended for that issue should be in our hands by July 15.

The Minnesota Association of the Deaf has arranged to supply material for the July-August to make it a "Minnesota Edition." Five hundred copies will be distributed by the MAD as a statewide promotion, mainly in the interests of the MAD.

Our September issue will contain "official" coverage of the San Francisco convention of the National Association of the Deaf. We hope that officers of state associations will likewise take steps to obtain pictures and supply us with stories on the highlights of their conventions this summer.

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CONTENTS:

The Editor's Page	2
Bonanza Inn Welcomes You	3
Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program	5
Hands and Hearts in the Theatre of the Deaf	7
Film Fare	9
Humor Among the Deaf	10
A New Kind of Integration	11
Iowa School for the Deaf	13
Cultural Program for Deaf Americans	17
Stalling Along	18
Clarence Ross' Shoe Shop	19
Parliamentary Procedure	20
News from 'Round the Nation	21
Eh, How's That?	22
Los Angeles Wins AAAD Basketball Crown	23
Frank Thompson: Pride of Faribault ..	27
Chaff from the Threshing Floor	28
NAD Section	29

Bonanza Inn Welcomes You



SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL—NAD convention headquarters and a famous San Francisco hostelry. Besides being rich in lore, the hotel also offers the latest in modern conveniences to its guests. It is within walking distance of everything in San Francisco.

The Sheraton-Palace Hotel, the locale of the coming National Association of the Deaf convention, has a long and interesting history. Although the present building was built on the ruins of the old Palace Hotel, which burned down in the earthquake and fire of 1906, it enjoys the same tradition and hospitality as its predecessor. The Garden Court dining room, the scene of the convention banquet, is located where the old open courtyard was. Even now there is nothing over that space except a glass roof.

A 350-page best seller was all about the old Palace Hotel. A synopsis of this book is quoted here, for it gives an excellent word picture of the hotel's colorful past.

"**Bonanza Inn** is the story of the world-famous Palace Hotel in San Francisco, built in 1875 and destroyed by the earthquake and fire of 1906. It is, however, much more than the biography of a hotel. For the Palace was the perfect symbol of one of the most remarkable eras in American history. Built at the time when Nevada's fabulously rich silver mines were pouring millions of dollars each month into San Francisco, it typified the color and grandiose extravagances of the whole bonanza period. Containing 800 rooms and occupying a site of more than two acres, the Palace was the largest hotel of its time and incomparably the most luxurious. Through its marble-paved public rooms and its immense grand court passed all the great, the near-great, and the merely flamboyant of a colorful era—bonanza kings and royalty alike, statesmen, soldiers, singers and sinners of every hue. Here dallied Senator Sharon and Sarah Althea Hill;

Lizzie Hitchcock Coit romped through the corridors as she romped through life; Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman were feasted in the banquet halls; and the members of the Friday Night Cotillion Club danced their sedate dances in the ballroom. Here women preened and paraded; here men drank and dined and died.

"It was built by William Chapman Ralston, the plunger who established the vast financial empire of the Bank of California, and whose lifeless body was fished from the Bay before his final creation, the Palace, was completed. One of its last visitors was Caruso, who rushed into its earthquake-shattered lounge to retrieve an inscribed portrait of Theodore Roosevelt. The story of the three decades of its life, and of the people who thronged it during those glamorous years, has been told in **Bonanza Inn** by Oscar Lewis, author of the highly successful **The Big Four**, in collaboration with Carroll D. Hall. They have missed nothing of the color and throbbing life of the place and time."

Plans are being finalized for a very entertaining convention. The convention officially opens on Sunday, July 10. The registration desk will be open all day and evening. That evening there will be a reception in the beautiful Ralston Room, where convention guests will be able to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. The participants of the Workshop to Implement Interpreting Services for the Deaf, which will be held just prior to the convention week, have been invited to join the convention guests at the reception. It is hoped that this will lead to better understanding and relations be-

tween deaf adults and professional workers who deal with deaf clients.

Monday will be occupied by business sessions, but on that evening there will be an NAD Night, under the direction of Robert Lankenau of Ohio. It is understood that he has lined up many talented deaf performers from all over the country for a very enjoyable program.

Tuesday, again, will be filled with business sessions. There is no convention event planned for that evening. However, arrangements have been made with the famous Bimbo's "365" night club to reserve the whole place for a maximum of approximately 450 convention guests. Although they will present one of their superlative floor shows, Bernard Bragg, the well-known deaf entertainer, will give several acts in conjunction with the show. The cost, which includes the cover charge, the dinner, tax, and gratuity, but not drinks, will be only \$12.00. Advance reservations, before June 1, are necessary in order that a final confirmation may be made with the night club management.

Wednesday there will be an all-day outing to the Town and Country Club in Fairfax, across the famous Golden Gate Bridge. The admission charge will include bus transportation and a chuck wagon luncheon. Guests may drive their own cars to the picnic grounds if they so desire. Arrangements are also being made for a chartered bus trip that evening to the exciting gaming tables of Nevada at Stateline, on the south shore of the beautiful Lake Tahoe. As of now, the charge will be only \$8.00 per person, which also includes \$3.00 worth of complimentary tickets.

Thursday will be occupied with business sessions again, and the convention banquet will be that evening in the famous Garden Court. An interesting program is being planned.

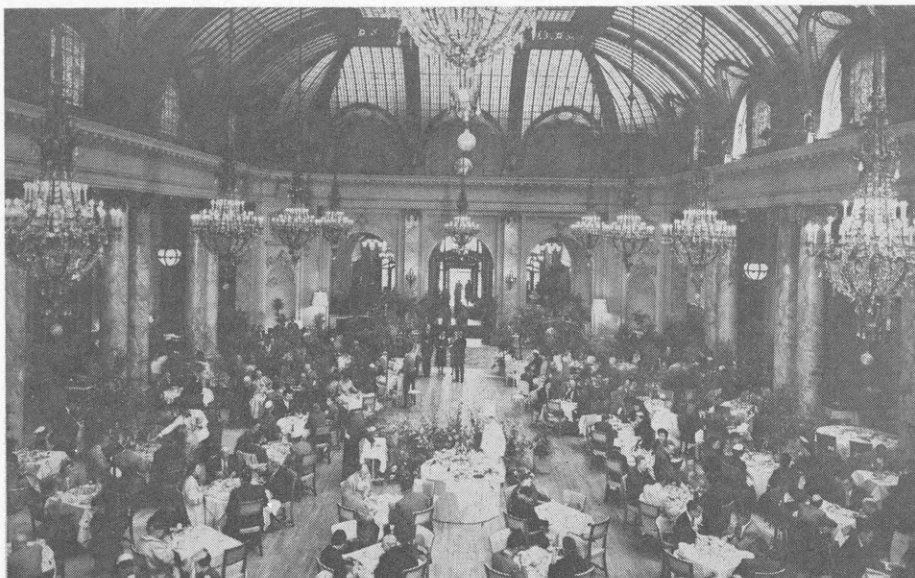
Friday is supposed to wind up the business sessions, and the "Barbary Coast" variety show, with the pick of the many talented local deaf entertainers, will end the day. Colorful costumes and selections will give the audience a peek into the gaudy and bawdy past of San Francisco!

Saturday will be given to extra business sessions if needed. That evening will see the close of the convention with a magnificent ball in the Grand Ballroom. The band and entertainment will follow a South Pacific theme.

And, now for the perennial question of what kind of climate to expect, and what to wear! A release from the San Francisco Convention and Visitors' Bureau answers these questions:

"This beautiful cosmopolitan city of the West is unique in many ways, and its climate is no exception.

"In JULY, your convention month, you will find a welcome relief from the swel-



THE GARDEN COURT—The Sheraton-Palace's elegant dining room will be the scene of the NAD convention banquet. It is situated where the open courtyard of the old Palace Hotel was. Many well-known historical personages have swept into, and around the courtyard in horse-drawn vehicles to receive royal welcomes from the hotel personnel. The same tradition continues in the present-day hotel.

tering temperatures and high humidity which prevail in the valleys, on the desert, and in fact, most everywhere in the nation at this time of the year. Yes, we have fog in July—sometimes heavy fog—but it is SO refreshing! It is not cold—the average maximum temperature during the day will be around 65°; the low at night about 53°. Rain is **most** unlikely. An evening fog can become almost a mist but never enough to call for raincoats.

"The air is invigorating and you truly **FEEL** like stepping along and breathing deep of its clean freshness. You will be stimulated . . . you will **WANT** to be on the go . . . to see and do things . . . to ride the cable cars . . . to explore Chinatown . . . to see colorful Fisherman's Wharf, the beautiful bridges, parks and scenic views . . . to get to the very top of the city and look out and down upon the breathtaking panorama all around

you. There is so much to do and see that even our climate obliges and gives you the energy to enjoy it.

"**AND NOW FOR DRESS**—San Francisco is a sophisticated city, and San Francisco women are among the most beautifully groomed in the world. They favor lightweight wool suits and dresses and, because of the brisk breezes from the Ocean or Bay, prefer small hats. San Francisco is a city in which a woman feels positively undressed unless wearing a hat and gloves. If the lady has furs, she is sure to enjoy them here—both for show and for warmth. It would be wise to include a dark silk basic dress or two-piece costume for that possible warm day.

"San Francisco men prefer the more conservative, light to medium weight wool suits and are meticulously groomed. Straw hats are sometimes seen during the summer months, but felt hats are in the majority. The gay and sometimes flashy sport clothes so often worn in other Western cities are not favored in this cosmopolitan city.

"For both men and women, a lightweight coat or wrap is needed. White shoes are **NEVER** worn in San Francisco. However, if you are visiting friends down the peninsula or across the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, you may choose to bring along casual cotton clothes and light shoes. A few miles away from Nature's air-conditioned San Francisco makes a big difference, and nearby temperatures may climb into the 90's."

Deafness Research Foundation News . . .

Entire NAD Board Of Directors Pledge Ear Bones To Science

One of the nation's leading medical authorities, Dr. Gordon Hoople, Medical Adviser to The Deafness Research Foundation, recently paid tribute to an unusual action by leaders of a national organization of the deaf as "The most significant and unique contribution ever made by the deaf to the cause of otologic research."

The contribution was the bequeathing of their inner ear structures to ear research scientists by every member of the Board of Directors* and their wives, of the National Association of the Deaf.

"The ears of the profoundly deaf," said Dr. Hoople, "have been virtually impossible to obtain for scientific studies in the past. Because of the very affliction from which they suffer—deafness—they cannot be reached through normal communication, yet it is essential to have their bequeathed inner ear structures before many of the causes of nerve deafness can be found. The fact is that the inner ear, where much deafness originates, is inaccessible and therefore can-

not be seen or examined during one's lifetime.

"This unprecedented action on the part of these enlightened leaders of the deaf may well pave the way to reaching new insights into this mysterious affliction through the example it will set for thousands of the profoundly deaf."

The nature of the gift to science is indicated by the wording on a card that each Board member will henceforth carry on his person for the rest of his life, identifying himself as an "ear donor" and reading as follows:

"I do hereby request that immediately following my death, my temporal bones, middle and inner ear portions, including the hearing nerve and its central pathways, be removed without cosmetic disturbance or expense to my estate, and given to the Temporal Bone Banks Program for Ear Research for the purpose of . . . microscopic examination to determine the nature, causes and cures of ear disease and deafness. The gift is to take effect immediately after my death."

The Temporal Bone Banks Program for Ear Research has created a network of 41 ear research laboratories coordinated

in activity by four regional centers, where the pledged inner ear structures are processed and studied in conjunction with the donor's lifetime medical records.

The program is conducted by The Deafness Research Foundation in cooperation with the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Further information and pledge forms may be obtained by writing to The Deafness Research Foundation, 366 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

* Names of National Association of the Deaf Board Members and wives pledging inner ear structures to science are, President Robert Sanderson, (wife-Mary) of Roy, Utah; Frederick C. Schreiber (wife-Kathleen) of Kensington, Md.; Mervin Garretson (wife-Carol) of Silver Spring, Md.; Robert O. Lankenau (wife-Betty) of Akron, Ohio; Don G. Pettingill (wife-Pauline) of Dallas, Texas; Harold Ramger (wife-Catherine) of Oakland, Calif.; W. T. Griffing (wife-Wendell) of Sulphur, Okla.; Jess M. Smith (wife-Sara) of Indianapolis, Ind., and Gordon Allen (wife-Myrtle) of Minneapolis, Minn.

The Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program For The Deaf

By JERRY L. NORTHERN, Project Director



Dr. Roy Jones, M. D., gives an otologic examination to George Vargo, a deaf participant in the Temporal Bone Bank Program in Denver. Interpreting for Dr. Jones is Mrs. Bertha Krondrotis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry of Colorado Springs.

(Jerry Northern is a trained audiologist and University of Colorado graduate student who will receive his Ph.D in audiology through the Speech and Hearing Clinic (Boulder Campus) in June 1966. Mr. Northern was raised by his deaf grandparents, Mrs. Edna Northern and the late Thomas Y. Northern of Denver. He holds an M.S. degree from Gallaudet College in education of the deaf and an M.A. degree in audiology from the University of Denver. Mr. Northern is currently completing a Veterans Administration traineeship in audiology, is associated with the University of Colorado Medical Center, Department of Otolaryngology, and engaged in private practice with a Denver otologist.)

A unique statewide meeting of deaf Coloradans was held on April 1 at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver for the purpose of enlisting the participation of the deaf in the Temporal Bone Bank which is sponsored by the Deafness Research Foundation. This statewide meeting was attended by more than 200 persons who "heard" lectures through an interpreter on the anatomy and physiology of the ear and the nature of deafness. Of particular interest was a movie showing the testing program to identify newborn infants with profound hearing impairment.

This unusual program was initiated as an independent study of partial fulfillment of the requirements for the author's doctoral degree. As enthusiasm for the program flourished, it became a true community effort involving the University of Colorado Speech and Hearing Clinic (Boulder Campus), the University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Otolaryngology and Rose Memorial Hospital, Division of Audiology.

Following the lecture and movie meeting, the deaf were invited to tour the

new Otolaryngology Clinic, where a full staff of ear doctors and audiologists offered free examinations and consultations. Facilities were available for the pledging of temporal bones for those individuals who were so interested. The hospital staff examined more than 140 of the deaf, 90 of whom filled out temporal bone pledge forms. Displays were set up in the clinic to permit the viewing of actual temporal bones under microscopes. George Bray, former audiologist at the Colorado State School for the Deaf and Blind, was on hand to show the deaf the latest in hearing aids and even helped them try to hear with the aids. Mr. Bray is currently a master's degree student at the University of Colorado Speech and Hearing Clinic.

The success of the Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program was largely due to the cooperation of all the deaf groups in the state. The program was supported by the members of the Colorado Association of the Deaf, the Silent Athletic Club of Denver, the Denver Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, the Colorado Springs "Silents" and even all the churches who hold special services for the deaf encouraged their congregations to attend. Such a show of strength in members has seldom been seen in the deaf population of Colorado.

OUR COVER PICTURE

At the Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program, Jerry Northern interprets remarks made by Dr. William Wilson, M. D., who is regional representative for the Deafness Research Foundation in Colorado. Dr. William G. Hemenway, M. D., chief of the University Medical School Department of Otolaryngology, looks on. A crowd of more than 200 heard lectures given by University of Colorado doctors.

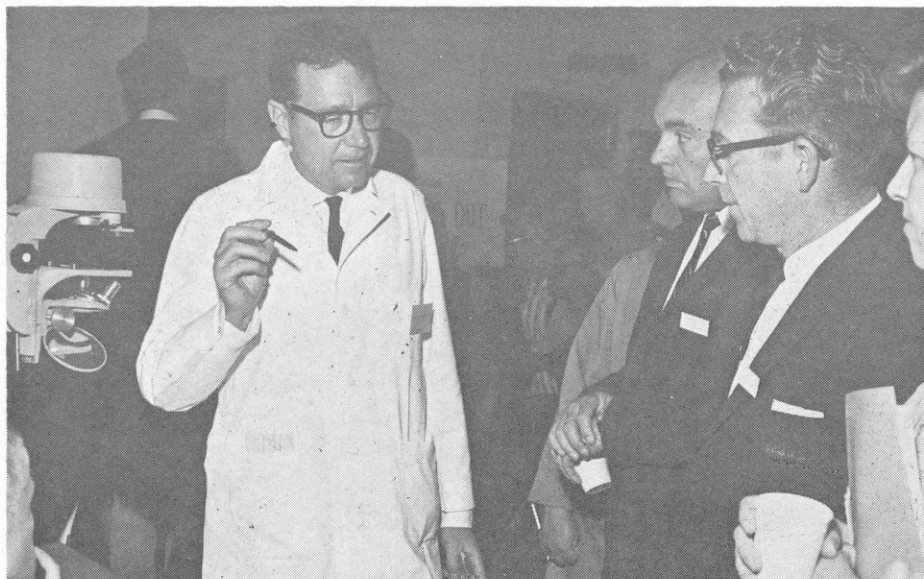
The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Richard F. Krug, associate professor of audiology at the University of Colorado. Dr. Krug spoke on the anatomy and physiology of the ear and complemented his lecture with movie slides. Dr. Victor H. Hildyard, M.D., spoke on the treatment of conductive types of hearing disorders. Mrs. Marion P. Downs, one of the world's foremost pediatric audiologists, described her program for screening infants in eight Denver hospitals for severe hearing loss. Mrs. Downs has tested over 10,000 babies in the Denver area, resulting in the identification of five confirmed deaf infants, or one out of every 2,000 babies so far may be expected to have profound hearing difficulty.

The entire resident otolaryngology staff helped examine the deaf in the clinic following the lecture meeting. In addition Drs. William G. Hemenway, James R. Tabor, Roy Jones and William Wilson served at the clinic to examine the overflow crowd of deaf. In general the doctors voiced appreciation of the pleasant group, the good speech quality and the enjoyable company of the Colorado deaf; however, several pathological ear conditions, including perforated eardrums and infected ears were found and treatment recommended.

Several interpreters were on hand throughout the evening to help the doctors and audiologists converse with the deaf. They included Mrs. Bertha Henry Krondrotis, Mrs. Mabel Northern Finnell, Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Dr. Ed Scafus, George Sawyer, Mrs. Marietta Kilthau Russell and Mrs. Marilyn Northern, wife of the author. In addition, about 15 graduate students from the University of Colorado Speech and Hearing Clinic were present to help with refreshments and serve as hosts and hostesses to the deaf guests.

Another feature of the meeting was the circulation of a questionnaire which the deaf were invited to fill out as part of a study of the Colorado deaf community. Rose Memorial Hospital is supporting this project with a grant which will be used to process the questionnaires through a computer at the University of Denver. These forms were designed to gain information concerning the lives of the deaf in regard to their medical history, vocational and educational backgrounds, their communication preferences, their social life and familial incidence of deafness. The analysis of the questionnaires is currently underway.

A video-tape recording, similar to that used on commercial television, was made of the entire program. Stars of the video program were Bert and Rolanda Younger, who were taped while receiving their ear and hearing examinations and as they signed their temporal bone pledges. This tape will be made available on loan from the University of Colorado Speech and



Dr. William G. Henenway describes the anatomy of the ear to a group of deaf onlookers.



Mrs. Marion Downs, University of Colorado Medical Center audiologist, gives a hearing test to Milfred Venrick of Colorado Springs, one of those who attended the Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program.

Hearing Clinic to persons or institutions who might be interested in producing a program similar to the Colorado Temporal Bone Program for the Deaf.

It is the hope of the sponsors of the Colorado Temporal Bone Bank Program that this statewide meeting might serve as a model for other states. Certainly such a program would be best instigated by some group of the deaf persons who could work with a medical institution. The large number of temporal bone pledges obtained in the Colorado program indicates the willingness of the deaf to cooperate with the Deafness Research Foundation for the ultimate goal of understanding the causes of deafness.

Further information concerning the details and arrangements for Colorado Temporal Bone Program may be obtained by writing the author, in care of the University of Colorado Speech and Hearing Clinic, Boulder, Colo.

Special appreciation is extended to Mrs. Mary Elstad, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pavalko

and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Votaw for their help in contacting the deaf of Colorado and stimulating interest in the Temporal Bone Bank Program.

Church Workers Conference To Meet at Asilomar, Calif.

Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf (CCWAD), a Protestant-Episcopal organization, will meet at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Calif., July 3-9, 1966.

Those planning to attend are advised for the last time to 1) make housing reservation with Alvin R. Brother, 1845 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, Calif. 94306, enclosing a deposit of \$5 per person; 2) make transportation reservations immediately because 100,000 Shriners from all over the world will be holding their convention in San Francisco the same time as CCWAD meeting; 3) be sure to bring a light wrap, or even a topcoat. Pacific Coast nights outdoors are cold.

International Directory Published By Gallaudet College Press

A new work, **The International Directory of Schools and Organizations for the Deaf: 1965**, has been published by the Gallaudet College Press. The Directory lists over 1,000 schools and organizations for the deaf in more than 800 cities in 80 countries. It is a handy reference book designed to help:

1. Educators contact colleagues in other countries;
2. Parents find a school abroad for their deaf child;
3. Travelers locate schools and organizations of the deaf in the countries they visit;
4. Researchers identify sources of information on deafness throughout the world.

Two Gallaudet professors, Dr. Powrie V. Doctor and Dr. Jerome D. Schein, compiled the Directory. Dr. Doctor is chairman of the Department of History and Political Science and editor of the **American Annals of the Deaf**. Dr. Schein is professor of psychology and director of the Office of Psychological Research at Gallaudet College.

The information was originally compiled for the International Congress on Education of the Deaf held in Washington, D. C., in 1963. The addresses have been corrected and the list has been expanded to make this the most complete directory of its kind available. The **International Directory** sells for \$2.50 per copy at the Gallaudet College Bookstore, 7th St. and Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002.

Julius M. Salzer

Julius Mosler Salzer, 75, a retired deaf mechanical designer of Milwaukee, Wis., and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away on April 17, 1966.

Born in Cincinnati, he graduated from an oral day school in his hometown. He also graduated from the Ohio School for the Deaf.

He studied architecture at Polytechnic School of Cincinnati and graduated from Ohio Mechanics Institute.

He began work at Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee in 1919 as a mechanical detailer. In 1935, he was promoted to mechanical designer with the process equipment division. He retired on Dec. 1, 1956, after 34 years of service as a designer in charge.

He was active in membership drives for the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf. He was at one time a trustee of the NAD and a member of countless committees. While serving the NAD he made frequent trips to the NAD Home Office, then in Chicago, volunteering his services at his own expense.

He was related to Max Mosler, founder of Mosler Safe Co., and to an internationally famous artist, Henry Mosler. Surviving are four brothers and two nieces, Mrs. Charlotte Teweles Singerman of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Jane Teweles Miller of Flushing, N. Y.

The Hands And The Hearts In The Theatre Of The Deaf



Jumping into the spotlight before the studio audience, Bragg pantomimes his famous greeting: "You, me and others are all people rolled into One Great Heart."

The Minnesota TV Program For The Deaf Now See This

Terry Griffing, hearing son of the Oklahoma Griffings, first suggested the idea of a television program for the deaf in Minnesota and organized an ad hoc committee to lay the groundwork in the winter of 1965. A permanent Advisory Committee was set up on April 26, 1965, with Terry as chairman. The first committee consisted of leaders of the deaf, teachers of the deaf and other hearing persons interested in various aspects of the deaf and consisted of 13 members. A few more were added later.

From the staff of the Twin City Area Television Corporation Richard Vogl was named project director, Gene Bunge producer-director, Roberta Sheldon assistant producer-director. They, with W. D. Donaldson, assistant general manager of the corporation, have worked closely with the committee.

The program was named "NOW SEE THIS," which is a takeoff of that old cry "Now hear this!" or "Now hear ye!"

The committee with the assistance of Mr. Donaldson drew up a proposal for a grant for a two-year program from Captioned Films for the Deaf. This was later reduced to one year and the grant was approved in October 1965. The contract was signed in January 1966, and broadcasting started Feb. 28, 1966.

All programs are on video tape and will be the property of Captioned Films when the contract is completed. It is assumed that Captioned Films will make the tapes available for rebroadcast by other non-profit television stations. They

may also be put on film by Captioned Films.

At present they are broadcast over Channel 2 from St. Paul, and Channel 10 from Appleton, Minn., on Mondays at 6:30 p.m.; Channel 17, St. Paul, and Channel 8, Duluth, on Wednesdays at 8:00 p.m. All programs are 30 minutes. After June 13, two programs will be shown on Monday and one on Friday, with completion of the contract scheduled for the end of the year.

The program's biggest problem to date has been interpreters. They all seem to freeze up before the camera and turn out stone faced productions which at times makes the program uninteresting. The advisory committee is trying to draw up guidelines for interpreters to overcome this problem and hopes to have it licked soon.

So far 22 programs have been taped and eight shown. Among those taped were four by Bernard Bragg that were made during the Easter vacation. Bernard's programs required only off camera vocal interpreters so there was no problem with interpreters. There were, however, numerous other problems that required four days of work to iron out. A review of the playbacks of these programs was a real treat. They are very interesting and well done. The staff at KCTA-TV remarked that they had learned a lot in those four days and that Bernard was one of the best performers they had ever worked with.—GLA

(Printed below is a condensed version of Bernard Bragg's lecture-demonstration which recently has been video-recorded at KTCA-TV in Minneapolis. A disciple of the late Professor Ted Hughes and a former protege of the French pantomimist, Marcel Marceau, Mr. Bragg offers his own thoughtful review of pertinent problems in the theatre of the deaf. Besides teaching at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley, he is presently conducting an evening class in dramatics for deaf adults in San Francisco.)

Of diverse culture interests, as well as entertainments, the captioned films are considered to be the most popular with the deaf throughout the country. A motion picture, in itself, is an extension of theatre, which, only with the aid of captions, appeals to the deaf more than one would expect.

Better still, a fuller experience and a truer appreciation would result from seeing a stage play presented in the language of signs by the deaf themselves—because it does not involve reading, as required for appreciation of captioned films. Just as hearing people listen to the spoken drama, the deaf can see the flow of living language from the hands and hearts of deaf players.

By hand and heart, I mean translation and interpretation. Our hands translate the English language into the language of signs; whereas, our hearts interpret the emotional tone of spoken words. I have been asked now and then whether or not the hand-and-heart expression is an exact parallel to vocal expression in theatre. In reply, I can only fall upon the premise that it is, in itself, a unique mode of expression, appreciated only by those who are conversant in this means of communication. On the other hand, I might well further this premise with my own conviction that manual communication can be quite comparable, if not similar, to the subtlety of voice. First, let's think about the problem of translation.

Inadequate translation of dialogue often arises because of limitations in our language of signs. For instance, how would one translate this line: "It's the fear of being afraid that frightens me more than anything else." Even in the best of dictionaries of signs, there is, more or less, one sign representing these three words: fear, afraid, frighten—to say nothing of such words as dread, dreadful, cowardly, cowardice, fearful or frightening. Much to our discomfort, as in the above line, one would have to repeat the same sign three times and yet not be fully understood. The ambiguity of this sign, however, can easily be corrected by carefully thought-out translation; for example, one may re-write this line to read: "It's the fear of being 'yellow' that disturbs me more than anything else." The meaning of this line, though reworded, is held intact but presently more understandable.

The language of signs is equivalent to



Warming up for Bragg's two half-hour "sing-a-long" shows, "People—You and Me" and "Yesterday and Tomorrow," in which the studio audience follows the "bouncing ball." Others in the picture are John White, technician; Roberta Sheldon, assistant producer; Donna Matson, studio worker and daughter of deaf parents. Says Producer Dick Vogl: "Our work with Bragg certainly was the high point in the series thus far, from many points of view, not the least of which was the personal stimulation and gratification we all experienced here at the station."



Director Gene Bunge (left) is giving Bragg last-minute instructions before video-recording one of his four one-half hour programs entitled "Entrances and Exits." Says Bragg: "The beauty of our work is its pooled creativeness. Gene's inventiveness in lighting effects, camera work and scenery and his understanding of the intricate business of televising a mime by a deaf actor-singer, plus Producer Dick Vogl's expressive vocalization, encouragement and unshakeable faith, have been invaluable in the overall effect of the programs." Others in the picture: Mrs. Myrtle Allen, Minnesota Association of the Deaf secretary; Vogl; Gordon L. Allen, NAD Board Member.

Basic English of about 700 words or more. Unfortunate or inadequate as it may seem, we, however, have the manual alphabet to supplement and expand the communication of our thoughts and ideas.

In the theatre of the deaf, however, the manual alphabet, because of its poor visibility from a distance, is often abandoned in favor of the language of signs. In doing this, we resort to Basic English, or in other words, oversimplification. For instance, how would one translate this sentence, without the help of the manual alphabet: "There's no need to make hay and oats of a trifling matter when we are both sensible men."? One might read this line thus: "It's not necessary to make a big thing out of a small thing

..." This could be most unfortunate because the wit or the idiom of the time would be lost in the translation, thus making the line seem banal. This kind of simplification, by all means, should be avoided. Translation of any dialogue can be closely literal even with the aid of the manual alphabet; for example, one may spell out "hay and oats" first and then repeat these words in the sign translation: "much plants," or the other way around. Those in the audience beyond the seventh row or so may readily catch every word spelt before or after they see them repeated in either signs or manual alphabet. However, there are many one- or two-syllable words which need not be repeated in signs, because they can be

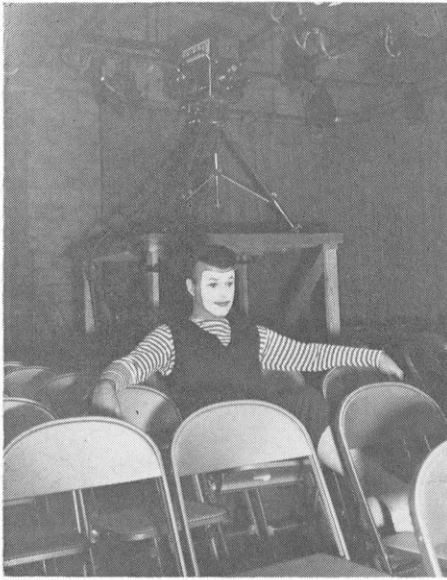
seen easily—not so much on the hand itself as from contextual meaning.

So much for the "hand" translation. Now let's turn to the "heart" interpretation. In the spoken drama, much emotion, mood and character is portrayed through the actor's voice—its tone, pitch or intensity. In our theatre, what takes the place of such vocal expression? How can we deaf players show diverse vocal subtleties?

Through facial expressions, yes—but alone, no. They are insufficient insofar as diverse emotions or moods are concerned. Every so often feelings expressed or implied are either misinterpreted or inadequately interpreted because mood or emotion cannot be just "put" onto the face or body; it must be felt from within. Besides facial and physical expressions, I often find movement and speed of flying hands adequately replaces vocal intonation. Emphatic or choppy movement of the hands indicates such emotions as anger, excitement and the like. Soft, gracious, slow movement can well imply tranquility, love or sadness. Sagging, heavy, slow movement shows grief or even anger. Such varied tempo of motion in the hands can often quite successfully express or imply a wide range of emotion, mood and character—especially when emotions are allowed to seep through the hands, face and body with deep sincerity.

Aside from correct and intelligent translation and interpretation, a deaf player must leave himself entirely out of the role he is playing. By himself, I mean his tendency to animate his words with vivid facial expressions and graphic gestures so characteristic of the deaf—or fall back on the habit of calling another person's attention by waving his hand or tapping on his or her shoulder. Often in the past, we have seen too much of what we would call "deaf-i-ness" in the characters which the deaf players tend to personalize, although unintentionally or subconsciously. Another common pitfall might be attempting just too hard to conceal deafness by pretending to listen with their backs to the speaking person. This kind of pretension would undoubtedly make their deafness all the more conspicuous.

One more thing: What I have presented here are merely ideas and examples of points that leave much to be desired in our theatre today. What I really wish to emphasize, or leave with you to mull over, is this: We have come a long way since it was first discovered that the deaf are capable of social and educational achievements comparable to those of a hearing person. But the question which we must repeatedly ask ourselves is this: Are we, the deaf, culturally deprived? Undoubtedly, theatre is one of many cultural interests, the standards of which we desire to raise. By what means can this be done? It is thus suggested that local drama workshops be established throughout the country, and that a national drama workshop be sponsored by our National Association of the Deaf at



TIME OUT—Snatching a brief quiet moment after the strain of rehearsal, Bragg concentrates on the art of relaxation before taping his third show for the Channel Two series, "Now See This"—new KTCB-TV project sponsored by Captioned Films for the Deaf.

convention time. Through such workshops, we may look into such various possibilities as standardization of the language of signs, listing of a repertoire of plays recommended for the deaf, exchange of ideas and establishment of a repertory theatre—the ultimate end.



Film Fare

Following retirement from the teaching staff of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Bernard Teitelbaum joined the faculty of the New York School, White Plains, where in fiscal year 1964 he took charge of distributing captioned films for the eastern region of the United States. As a distribution manager, Bernie has been a ball of fire. Not only has he done a great job but he has, at the same time, won the love and affection of those who work with him on the project.

Now Bernie is temporarily out of commission as he recuperates from an operation performed this spring. He is at home at 1738 Sullivan Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216. While he is on the convalescent list, the White Plains film center is being handled by a number of persons including Miss Alice Discenza, part-time secretary, Andrew Vasnich, assistant to Mr. Teitelbaum, and Roberta Davilia, who formerly served as assistant.

Many DEAF AMERICAN readers will remember Mr. Teitelbaum even better for his well written columns in this publication. His standards of excellence whether teaching, writing or managing film booking make him an outstanding man by any measure. His many friends

are pulling strongly for his speedy recovery.

* * *

Here is a list of major activities in the Captioned Films for the Deaf Program during the fiscal year that will end June 30.

1. **Acquisition of Materials and Related Activities**
 - (a) Feature Films: Titles 44
 - (b) Educational Subjects: Titles 51
 - (c) Caption Writing Project: Subjects 75
 - (d) Study Guide Project: Subjects 60
 - (e) Curriculum Workshop: Reports 225
 - (f) Screening Project, National Association of the Deaf
 - (g) Fingerspelling loops: Prints 450
 - (h) SIGHTS AND SOUNDS filmstrips, records, booklets and teachers manual: 500 sets
 - (i) Teacher training materials
2. **Training and Dissemination**
 - (a) In-service short course demonstrations by New Mexico Foundation: 15
 - (b) Six-week media institutes, 30 teachers each: 3
 - (c) Special Saturation Projects, (Arizona and Arkansas): 2
 - (d) Symposium on Systems Approach—University of Nebraska
 - (e) Contract With Annals for November issue
 - (f) Contract with A.G.B. Assn. for Annals—Volta index
 - (g) Three additional regional centers established, Universities of Massachusetts, Tennessee and Nebraska
 - (h) Verb Tenses Made Easy, 500
3. **Research and Development**
 - (a) Project LIFE: Continuation of development of programmed language instruction
 - (b) Study of visual perception of deaf children
 - (c) Application of multi-media approach—Illinois project
 - (d) Guidance materials development—Oregon project
 - (e) Library survey continued on non-questionnaire basis
 - (f) Math Workshop, Ball State University started
 - (g) Second captioning machine
4. **Film Circulation**

Groups registered reached: 1230 (as of 3/22/66)

Showings of feature films 7/1/65-12/31/65	
Adult audience	67,588
School audience	111,829
Total audience	179,417
5. **Production (completed or under contract)**
 - (a) Issues of Weekly filmstrips: 28,800 prints
 - (b) Science Adventure filmstrips: 6,400 prints
 - (c) 1 Fairy story filmstrip—Red Riding Hood
 - (d) World Games of Deaf: 90-minute movie
 - (e) 30, 8mm cartridge loops for fingerspelling training
 - (f) 75, 8mm cartridge loops for lipreading practice
 - (g) Extension and revision of Stepp Lipreading series for Fairchild projector
 - (h) Typewriting course
 - (i) Revision of keypunch course
 - (j) Start on graphic arts series
 - (k) Phase I of speech instruction series, Tracy Clinic
 - (l) 4 Bouncing Ball Films for rhythmic speech practice
 - (m) 3 "Mrs. K" primary films shot but not captioned
 - (n) 10 training films on new math instruction
 - (o) 104 1/2-hr. TV programs
 - (p) 500 2x2 slides for teaching idioms
 - (q) 10 films for language instruction
6. **Equipment being purchased for release on loan in early fall**

1000 overhead projectors
1000 filmstrip projectors
2000 projection tables
2000 screens
2000 acetate rolls
1000 starter kits
50 technicolor projectors

The DEAF American

"The National Magazine
For All The Deaf"
\$4.00 PER YEAR

In Cleveland, Ohio

SIXTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

of the

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

at Pick-Carter Hotel

WEDNESDAY - SATURDAY

AUGUST 10-13, 1966

A Get-Together Affair
for ALL Deaf

*A special event being planned for
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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

I had a very interesting letter (in fact, two) from Leon Kaurela, Vegankatu 12 A 10, Helsinki 55, Finlande, Europa. So interesting that I deem it best to print the first one in toto in the DA, Editor Smith permitting. Mr. Kaurela's English amazes me. I in turn, can't even write in Finnish, the language of the country where I was born (before the turn of the century). My family moved to Minnesota before I was eight, into a sort of Finnish colony in Duluth. But my parents died before I was 13 and my brother, sisters and I were scattered in different homes of fine people who raised us. So of course I lacked Finnish environment where I grew up, and proceeded to forget almost all the Finnish I knew. At my age it seems a little too late in the day for me to start learning the language again. It's a good thing Leon Kaurela can write understandable English, so I have a pen pal. Herewith his first letter verbatim, unabridged, uncorrected (incidentally, Leon has promised to send me stories for this page to regale DA readers, stories with an accent, if you like):

Dear Editor, your "Humor among the deaf" is very good for americansh deaf-people. I heard from several deafs, that there in American lives mycket reserverad (upptaget for sig) deafs, they are not kind for europa-deafs. Pardon, can you too Sweedish? I can it and little Americansh (Engl). Are you Finnish, because your name is Toivo, Finnish name? Lindholm is Swedish, but it's many people with Lindholm here in Suomi. Ja, I cannot understand, why are the happy Americansh deafs not gentle or kind? My Hungarian, Sweedish, Finnish friends said, that they cannot to live there in American. I have got 4 The Deaf American magazine from Mr. T. A. Bruzzo, who lives in New York. He can write WELL and is very kind. I was never in American, but I must to travel to USA and Canada. My deaf brother famous sportsman Valentin said, that when I was little boy, I dream to travel to Amerika. Why I was not in Washington, cannot understand, but I will be privat to see much much THE MARVELLOUS U.S.A. There lives 4 my friends and hoping to meet them there . . . and you.

My wife is heard and works as teacher. I am deaf, can heard little, speak well.

I was in England, Holland, Norway, Danemark, W-Deutschland, Austria, Hungary and CCCP-Leningrad. I was 9-10 years in Sweden and did work there in Rattvik (Dalarna) and Stockholm.

I love art, do painting at home. Mr. artist Broderson lives California, do you know? Heard student Talmady, who reads

in Paris now, from California was with us at tourist-travel to Leningrad. He is long, gentle boy . . .

Pardon, I wrote bad English, but hope you can understand my letter and me.

All good 1966—years, days, weeks, months, to you and your Family.

Very warm regards from
/s/ Leon Kaurela

(Needless to say I protested at the unkind words about the American deaf, saying that if one turned around, one would find some of the nicest people here. I am having THE DEAF AMERICAN sent at Mr. Kaurela's suggestion to the deaf club, addressed at Kuurojen Yhdistys, Liisankatu 27 A 8, Helsinki 17, Finlande, Europa.)

* * *

A missive from Dr. Marcus L. Kenner, who with sweet Yvonne, his wife, is soaking in the sunshine at Miami Beach (at this writing), with the following:

. . . Speaking of Winston Churchill, I'd like to add two items to your column, which appeared in previous issues of my "Korner" in the old S.W.:

"Winston Churchill, when asked by a friend why he doesn't use a hearing aid, replied: 'Because then I would hear a lot of nonsense I don't want to hear.'" (I, for one, am willing to settle for some "nonsense" now and then in exchange for a pair of ears in good condition. Wouldn't you?)

On March 30, 1948, I wrote to Winston Churchill, enclosing our American alphabet card, and asked him just how he picked up his famous "V" sign. Following was his reply:

House of Commons
London, England

19th April, 1948

Mr. Marcus L. Kenner
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Mr. Kenner:

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Churchill to thank you for your letter of the 30th March.

I understand that the "V" sign for Victory as manually expressed by Mr. Churchill is the obvious and visual means of indicating the letter "V" in the same way as it is expressed by the manual alphabet of the National Association of the Deaf. In this particular context, the visual expression associated with Mr. Churchill can have no actual relation with the extract from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which came to be the oral expression of Victory.

Yours faithfully,
Edward B. Holt
Hon. Secretary

Evan Ellis tells this one:

They had not seen each other for 62 years (yes, 62 years), not since they knew each other in Washington, D. C., in 1904. They met at the home of a mutual friend, Mrs. Agnes Lewis, in Riverside, and they immediately recognized each other—Robert L. Davis and William Duvall. They rushed into each other's arms and embraced. In one voice they said, "You haven't changed at all, except for the color of your hair." Robert Davis' was flaming red and Bill Duvall's was jet black. Now both had clean white hair, neither showing any sign of balding.

Yes, one may imagine what days the two lived all over again in their talks!

* * *

This from Gene Guire:

Supposedly from a tombstone in an ancient graveyard in Cornwall, England:

Tho I was both deaf and dumb
Much pleasure did I take
With my finger and my thumb
All my wants to relate.

—From "Bride of Pendorric"

By Victoria Holt

* * *

The following three anecdotes from Dorothy Miles of St. Louis. I can place the name now!

I was hunting around for a film for my camera and spotted a gift shop where they sold the usual collection of jewelry, pottery and knickknacks—also films. When I went in, however, my mind went blank and the only brand of film I could think of was a British one called Ilford (I came from England, mind you!). I asked if they sold Ilford films and the assistant said, "Oh, sure. Do you want a big one or a little one?" I thought that was a bit odd, but was non-committal. Imagine my surprise when he passed me on to another assistant with a few words, and this one started to show me china elephants!

* * *

I went into a small grocery-cum-general-store and asked the girl, "Do you have any maps?" The girl said, "Sure," and motioned me to the back of the store where they had a pretty display of MOPS. When I showed her a map I had with me, to see if that would help, she said, "Oh, ma-a-aps." And that's how I learned to pronounce it the American way.

* * *

My first summer in the U.S. I worked in the soda bar of a country club in Cincinnati—don't ask me where I got the courage! I managed pretty well, lipreading all the orders from the kids who spent the day at the pool there, but one request had me stumped for a long time. It looked like "Shba." Sometimes it came out as "Shba with nuts." Eventually my co-worker interpreted it to me as "Hershey bar." Try that on your lip-reading friends and see if they catch it first time.

A New Kind Of Integration

By BEATRICE LAMB

Rehabilitation Counselor for the Deaf — San Francisco, California



In a sheet metal shop a deaf student is shown with the regular classroom teacher and other students who have normal hearing.

The purpose of the program is to utilize existing vocational school facilities at John A. O'Connell Vocational High School and Technical Institute in San Francisco to train deaf and hard of hearing persons. The integration of deaf students with hearing classmates and instructors provides a realistic work situation of a type which they will face when they enter employment. The training programs are geared to the employment needs of the community and are realistic in terms of job opportunities.

San Francisco Unified School District and the Department of Rehabilitation initiated the project in April 1965. The idea of training deaf or hard of hearing students by utilizing existing vocational programs is an outgrowth of a workshop held in Pacific Grove, Calif., in February 1964. A group of interested individuals met there to discuss the responsibility of communities for meeting the needs of deaf people. It was decided that a more general and broader program should be offered to the young deaf or hard of hearing students and a more extensive program should be offered to the older ones. A request was then made to Dr. E. D. Goldman and Dr. Dalton Howatt of San Francisco Division of Adult and Vocational Education.

As a result an integrated vocational training program for the deaf and hard of hearing was started at the John A. O'Connell Vocational High School in San

Francisco. Present enrollment at John O'Connell is approximately 1,000.

The program is considered to be permanent. It is authorized and supported by the enabling legislation, Vocational Act of 1963 (PL 88-210). In addition to the Department of Rehabilitation and John A. O'Connell Vocational High School, the program functions cooperatively with the ongoing program at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley. The administrators there are working very closely with those who are directly involved in this project.

The supervision of the students is provided by Mr. Robert R. Gonzalez, principal of John A. O'Connell Vocational High School. Mr. Charles Zemalis, resource teacher at O'Connell, works as a liaison person interpreting classroom lectures, teaching job terminology and related job skills. Mrs. Beatrice Lamb screens candidates, assists in counseling, advises the staff and keeps records. It is also her responsibility to place, follow-up and evaluate.

Twelve students were selected to start the program. Four are graduates from the California School for the Deaf and eight are students who are still enrolled there. The four graduates attend vocational classes the full school day, and the other eight receive their training on a four-by-four plan; that is, these students are bused from the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley, each morning for



Mrs. Beatrice Lamb, rehabilitation counselor for the deaf, San Francisco District Office.

vocational training and return to Berkeley for the other half-day of related academic training.

The students were selected for the program on the basis of their interests, past performance, aptitude and mechanical ability. All occupational training programs offered at John A. O'Connell are available to the deaf or hard of hearing students. The number of trainees in each occupational area will vary, but at this time it is thought to be wise to select no more than two trainees to be placed in any one shop at a time.

Some of the occupational areas to which these students will be exposed are: auto mechanics, commercial art, electronics services, food preparation, industrial electricity, drafting, machine shop, carpentry, mill and cabinet, sheet metal, shoe repair, dry cleaning, welding and power sewing.

Although it is premature to judge the overall success of the program, there have been a number of successes noted: 1) The regular classroom teachers, many of whom were not aware of difficulties involved in communicating with the non-hearing, now have some knowledge of the communication problem. 2) The classroom teachers have noted that the manual performance of the deaf students in vocational classes is comparable to the manual performance of the hearing students except for the fact that the deaf students have a greater language deficiency. 3) Many of the hearing students at John O'Connell, who for the most part had not been acquainted with deaf persons before, have learned to communicate manually because of their association with the deaf students. 4) The deaf students at John A. O'Donnell now use whatever oral communication skills they have.

(Note: The above article by Mrs. Beatrice Lamb has particular pertinence today in the light of recent developments in the vocational training of the deaf. The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is possibly two years or more from "operational status," so every available community resource must be used in an effort to provide vocational training at a level beyond that being offered in the schools for the deaf. It is hoped that other cities may consider similar programs.—RGS.)



A deaf student talking to a hearing student in a cabinetmaking class which is integrated.

They vocalize and/or lipread at whatever level they can. Although this speech is sometimes not readily understood, nevertheless, the effort is made. Inasmuch as this is a new educational environment for the deaf student, it was anticipated some problems would develop. In order to get the students to discuss some of the difficulties encountered, a series of group counseling sessions were started. During the group counseling sessions, members of the group mentioned that some do not have all the lectures interpreted to them because the resource teacher cannot be in each of the classrooms when lectures are given. This problem is being resolved somewhat by the use of tape recorders. The classroom lectures will be taped, and, at a later time, the resource teacher will interpret and discuss the taped lectures to the deaf students.

The 12 deaf students have made a positive adjustment to their new educational program. Plans for expansion are tentative at this time; however, the admission of at least six more deaf students and the hiring of another resource teacher are

anticipated.

At the present time there are approximately 30,000 deaf children of school age in the U.S. About two-thirds of these students attend residential schools and the remaining one-third attend day school classes for the deaf in the public schools. The students attending residential, as well as those attending public schools, are segregated in reality because all are in special classes. The uniqueness of the program at John A. O'Connell is that the deaf students are not segregated but are, in fact, fully integrated.

It is generally agreed that schools for the deaf are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain up-to-date vocational shops. This is true partly because of the financial problems as well as staff problems. It is therefore economically beneficial to use existing facilities to train deaf and hard of hearing students. This program has great potentials; it affords vocational training in a realistic setting and offers a cross educational experience for the deaf student as well as his hearing classmates.

Law Committee Announcement

In response to several advertisements in THE DEAF AMERICAN the Law Committee has received a total of two letters suggesting changes in the bylaws. The first letter was from First Vice President Jess M. Smith suggesting that Article I Sec. 1 (b) and Article VII Sec. 1 (c) be changed so that they would be uniform. One reads "regular dues paying members"; the other "all members." The first might be read to mean only dues paying members and omit life members while the latter might be read to include honorary members.

Vice President Smith also suggests that Article I Sec. 2 be clarified as to whom shall receive a free subscription to the official publication and for how long.

The second letter comes from the Florida Representative, Charles M. McNeilly, Jr., suggesting that Article VI Sec. 1(a) be changed to read "every two years" rather than "in alternate years." Also that Article X Sec. 3 be rewritten to include matters now handled in the contract between the NAD and the convention host.

Experience during the past two years with some bylaws requires that Article VII Sec. 1(b) dealing with annual quota and (f) dealing with delinquent Cooperating Member associations be clarified as they are subject to more than one interpretation.

The Law Committee will have definite amendments ready on the above proposals by the time the convention is ready to receive amendments to the bylaws. We hope that all who plan to attend the San Francisco convention, especially Representatives, will give the above some thought and be prepared for them. If you have any suggestions as to how these amendments should be worded or any other amendments please feel free to write the chairman but do so soon as he will be leaving for the convention around July 1.

Gordon L. Allen, Chairman
2223 19th Avenue, N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55418

Important Measures Approved By The Virginia General Assembly

Bernard W. Moore, chairman of the Virginia Association of the Deaf's legislative committee, reports the following state measures enacted by the Virginia General Assembly concerning the deaf citizens of that state:

1. To direct the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to study certain matters relating to the schools for the deaf and the blind.

2. To provide for interpreters for the deaf in all criminal cases.

3. To authorize the Board of Visitors of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind at Staunton to receive any gifts, grants or bequests of any money, personal or real property from any source, state,

Federal or private for the purpose of providing for the health, education, welfare and comfort of the students of the school.

4. To strip the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of ex-officio membership on the VSDB Board of Visitors in order to give him more time for public school affairs.

5. To allow the state a two-year period to begin planning toward establishing kindergartens in Virginia public schools. Funds will be provided in the 1968-70 state budget.

6. To provide for a special census of deaf and blind between the ages of 7 and 20 years to be taken every 3 years, prior

to Sept. 1, 1966, and every 3 years thereafter. An emergency exists and this act is in force from its passage.

The bill providing for interpreters:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

There shall be provided in any criminal case in which a deaf person is the accused, if available, an interpreter for the deaf. Such interpreter shall be appointed by the judge of the court in which such case is to be heard, from a list of qualified interpreters provided by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, and his compensation shall be fixed by the court, and shall be paid from the general fund of the State treasury, as part of the expense of trial, but such fee shall not be assessed as part of the costs. The provisions of this section shall apply in both courts of record and not of record. Such interpreter shall be provided at every stage of the proceeding beginning at the time of arrest.

The Iowa School For The Deaf

By MISS MELDA E. ALBER, Director of Education

Guarded on one side by the rugged bluffs from which the city of Council Bluffs derives its name, the campus of the Iowa School for the Deaf lies in a triangle comprising about 100 acres. An abundance of trees shade the spacious lawns and play areas and in the fall turn the campus into a blaze of red, bronze and yellow.

For 95 years the school has been located on this suburban site. The education of the deaf in Iowa had its beginnings, however, in pre-statehood days when, in 1846, the territorial legislature appropriated money to send several deaf children to the school for the deaf in Illinois. Seven years later a small private school was opened in Iowa City by the Rev. W. J. Ijams, formerly an instructor at the Illinois School. In 1855, the state legislature passed a bill creating "The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," and the little private school was taken over by the state with its founder continuing to serve as principal. Thus the Iowa School became the second of its kind to be established west of the Mississippi River.

Each year brought an increasing number of pupils despite the restrictive influence of the Civil War, and soon the existing facilities were wholly inadequate. In 1866, therefore, the state legislature approved moving the school to its present location, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for a central building and an industrial building. These were completed in time for the pupils to be transferred to the new campus in 1870.

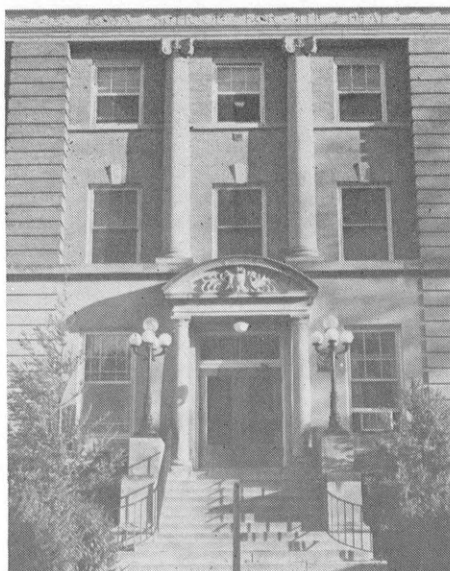
After several changes in leadership, H. C. Hammond became superintendent of the Iowa School in 1882. An experienced educator, he added two years to the course of study, created an "academic department," and inaugurated rotation of classes. The Class of 1884 was the first to graduate, and out of its 11 members 7 entered Gallaudet College.

A name more appropriate to the character of the school was adopted in 1888 when Henry W. Rothert, newly appointed superintendent, secured the enactment of a bill changing the name to the Iowa School for the Deaf. A second significant change was made in 1919 when the State Board of Education, now designated the Board of Regents, became the governing body of the school. Prior to this time the school had been considered an eleemosynary institution and was under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control.

During the 32-year administration of



ELEMENTARY BUILDING—Iowa School pupils from kindergarten through the fourth year attend classes in this structure.



MAIN BUILDING—This red-tiled edifice has housed the Iowa School's administrative offices and dormitory facilities since 1906.

Mr. Rothert the school experienced a disaster as well as numerous forward-looking changes. In 1902, a fire completely destroyed the main building. Some of the younger pupils were sent home, but as many as possible were accommodated in makeshift quarters in part of the school building and in the industrial building. A temporary school building was hurriedly put up during the summer, and school opened in the fall with a full attendance.

A new fireproof main building was dedicated in 1906, and this same building with its red-tiled roof still houses administrative offices and other facilities, its sturdy construction having withstood the years very well.

The 1919 change in governing body and the appointment of Elbert A. Gruver as superintendent during the same year may be said to mark the beginning of the modern era at the Iowa School. With the help of J. Schyler Long, a member of the school's first graduating class and principal since 1902, Dr. Gruver undertook to raise standards and provide better facilities.

The effort to upgrade the school has been carried on by succeeding administrations headed by O. L. McIntyre, L. E. Berg, and by the present superintendent, Dr. C. J. Giangreco. Over the years increased enrollment and expanded services have been reflected in the erection of numerous new buildings. A primary dormitory and elementary school building serve the children during their first five years at ISD. Nearby is the 60-bed infirmary with one or more registered nurses on duty at all times. The high school building, vocational building, recreation building and girls dormitory complete accommodations for the older pupils, as the boys above primary level are housed in the old main building. A number of residences and a "four-plex" apartment building for key personnel are also located on campus. Ground will soon be broken for a new power plant, scheduled to be completed before school opens in the fall of 1966.

The Iowa School now offers a 13-year course and has an enrollment of some 330 pupils. A two-track organizational

Schools for the Deaf

—Roy K. Holcomb, Editor—



Left: Senior chemistry class at the Iowa School performs an experiment in water distillation. Right: High school girls taking advanced sewing model their creations for ISD's spring style show.



plan is followed with pupils progressing toward an academic or vocational diploma according to individual endowment. Academic achievement is emphasized, but flexible scheduling makes it possible to increase vocational time when this is advantageous to the pupil.

Boys may choose from the following trades: printing, woodworking, upholstery, body and fender work, welding, plastics and baking. The school paper, the **Iowa Hawkeye**, is the work of the printing classes and has been published continuously since 1880 although its format has been changed from that of a small magazine to a monthly newspaper. Plans are in progress to expand the printing department next year by adding instruction in offset printing, lithography and related processes. The fine furniture in school offices and sitting rooms attest the ability of the woodworking students to create beautiful custom-made articles.

Although girls may also choose printing as a vocational subject, they customarily take crafts and home economics until their junior year when most choose typing, filing, key punch operation and business methods. Power sewing is also available to older girls.

All children in the second year of school and above take art and learn to work in a variety of media. Visitors to the art department see oils, water colors and pen and ink sketches on the easels and are likely to see in progress a stage setting for one of the dramatic productions put on from time to time or perhaps decorations for a school party.

Driver training is also offered, and almost every student completes the course and earns a driver's license during his junior or senior year.

No description of the Iowa School would be complete without mention of the special services department. For 12 years the school has had a full-time psychologist, and at present two members of the administrative staff are also qualified psychologists. Routine tests of many

kinds are given, and students may be referred from any department for evaluation, counseling or other help. New and prospective students are also given thorough appraisal.

The audiology department performs valuable services in testing hearing, fitting hearing aids and keeping hearing aids in working order. This department is headed by a director of speech and hearing.

The most recent addition in special services personnel is a vocational guidance counselor. Besides providing the guidance implicit in his title, he works in close association with a counselor from the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in placing recent graduates and other young deaf men and women in suitable jobs or training situations.

Students at ISD spend their out-of-school hours in a wide variety of activities. All are encouraged to take part in athletics, either varsity or intramural. The school, along with six neighboring public high schools, is a member of an athletic conference and competes in conference football, basketball, wrestling and track and field events. Swimming is also popular at all seasons in the tiled pool adjacent to the gym.

Personal and social development are stressed, and many activities are offered to promote growth in these areas. The extracurricular program is a matter of special pride at ISD, as the teaching staff has very nearly 100% representation as volunteer sponsors of various organizations.

A full Scouting program is available for boys and is carried on in association with local troops of hearing boys as much as possible. Besides two troops of Boy Scouts there is a Cub pack for little boys and Explorers for boys of high school age. The ISD campus is the scene each spring of the district camporee, and there are numerous other camping expeditions during the year.

The elementary girls have a parallel

Explorer Scouts of the Iowa School enjoy a fall cookout.

program with the younger groups organized into Pixie Clubs and the upper elementary girls joining the Sub-Teens. High school girls may belong to a Hobby Club, Homemakers' Club and Y-Teens. Both boys and girls may belong to the Pep Club and try out for cheerleader.

Varsity lettermen belong to the "I" Club. An offshoot of this organization is the gun club. Older boys may bring guns from home and use them for trap shooting on the school firing range. This is a carefully supervised activity, and between practice sessions the guns are in the charge of the advisor.

For many years the school has sponsored an educational tour for junior and senior students. A group of 40 students and six chaperones traveled during Easter vacation this year to Chicago, Washington, D.C., and New York City. Since some 300 ISD alumni have already experienced this trip in years past, it has become an important school tradition and is eagerly anticipated. Both juniors and seniors have busied themselves for nearly two years with a variety of money-making





TEACHER TRAINING CLASS—Dr. Giangreco, superintendent of the Iowa School, conducts a class in teaching speech to the deaf for teacher trainees.

projects that are very good experiences in themselves.

The seniors also publish an annual each year. This major project culminates in a special assembly on the day of delivery to dedicate the book to some well-loved member of the school family.

ISD was a pioneer among residential schools for the deaf some 10 years ago in inaugurating a bona fide dating program. Students may date at age 16 with parental permission. Boys call for the girls, go to town to movies or other events without chaperones and return by a stated time. Needless to say, this is a very popular program, and the school officials are well pleased with the social competence it has fostered.

There are numerous other events and activities important on campus. In the fall the high school student body elects a Football Queen, who reigns at homecoming events. In the winter ISD joins the other local high schools in choosing maids and escorts to serve in the royal court at the Mardi Gras Ball, a major social event in Council Bluffs.

The goal of the Iowa School for the Deaf is to give its students the best education they are capable of achieving, proficiency in a vocational area, good moral and ethical standards, an understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship, and the development of such personal qualities as poise, self-confidence and other social assets. By and large, the school has a reason to be proud of its graduates. Quotations such as this from the director of a business school

THE AUTHOR, Melda E. Alber, is presently director of education at the Iowa School for the Deaf. Starting as a teacher in the high school department of the school, she has also served as psychologist and high school principal.

Miss Alber earned a B.S. in education from the University of Nebraska and an M.A. in Special Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. She has also done graduate work at Michigan State Teachers College at Ypsilanti and at the University of Omaha.

For a number of years Miss Alber has taught in the teacher-training program and is now co-editor of the school newspaper, the **Iowa Hawkeye**.

which one of last year's profoundly deaf graduates is attending is reward for the efforts put forth by staff members of all areas.

"J— is the favorite of all of us. We are highly pleased with her personality and personal adjustment. She has made many friends here and, without exception, everyone of the people enjoys her . . . I show very little special consideration in regard to J—'s grades, and she is holding her own with the other students at a **B** level."



Dr. C. Joseph Giangreco

SUPERINTENDENT C. J. Giangreco, B.A., M.A., Ed.D., assumed the leadership of the Iowa School for the Deaf on July 1, 1965.

Born and reared in Pennsylvania, Dr. Giangreco chose Illinois College in Jacksonville, Ill., for his undergraduate work after serving as a field artillery corpsman in World War II. He remained in Jacksonville to teach at the Illinois School for the Deaf, interrupting his work there to earn an M.A. in education from Columbia University and later a professional diploma in administration from Gallaudet College. Also during his stay in Jacksonville, he met the girl who was to become his wife, the former Marianne Ranson.

In 1954, Dr. Giangreco was appointed high school principal at the Iowa School for the Deaf. Later promotions made him assistant superintendent and director of teacher training. Under his leadership the teacher training program was reorganized with closer affiliation with the University of Iowa as well as the University of Omaha.

While serving in these varied capacities, Dr. Giangreco was also working toward his doctor's degree. The 1964-1965 school year was a banner year for him, as he not only assumed the responsibilities of superintendent but also was granted his Ed.D. from the University of Nebraska. In his work there he was associated with Dr. Marshall S. Hiskey in the revision and upward extension of the Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude for Deaf Children, a significant contribution in the field of special education.

Progressive, interested in research, and a full-time educator, Dr. Giangreco still finds time to teach one class in the teacher-training program each semester. Preferring to be known as a teaching superintendent, he has in his short tenure defined new goals for the Iowa School and can be counted on to provide aggressive leadership in a time when concepts in almost every area of education are undergoing change.

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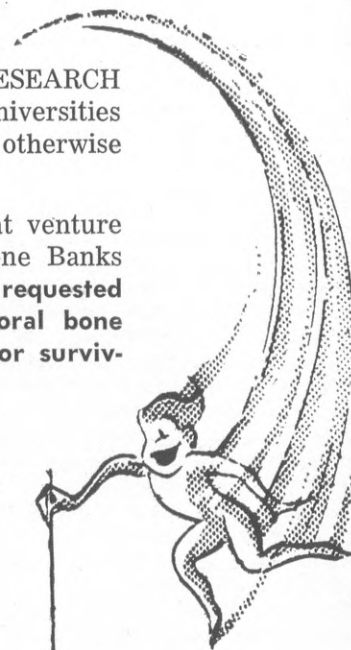


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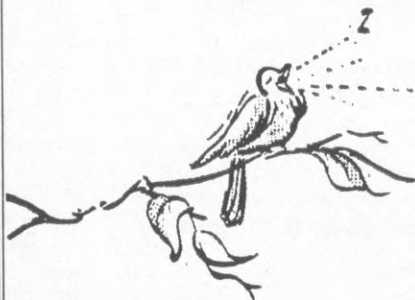


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Deaf Americans And The Great Society: A Cultural Program Of National Significance

By BERT SHAPOSKA

The American deaf community is in the process of creating what Thomas Jefferson termed "an aristocracy of achievement arising out of a democracy of opportunity." A significant milestone for the National Association of the Deaf was the proposal made at the Washington convention in 1964 to establish a national cultural program. Accordingly, this long-range project to encourage the aesthetic and spiritual growth of the deaf man will be on the agenda at the 28th biennial convention in San Francisco this summer.

What is the NAD cultural program? It is a relatively new concept to the vast majority of the deaf Americans who are largely unaware of its aims, purposes and scope. It is designed to enhance our social image in the "Great Society" as well as to enrich the quality of our lives with a corresponding increase in our cultural standards. It proposes to establish competitive cultural programs on the national, state and local levels. The target date for enactment of the entire program which will envelop nine regional areas in this country is the 1968 convention.

The NAD Cultural Committee and its chairman, Douglas J. N. Burke, have decided to proceed with a pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility of a permanent National Repertory Theatre. A request for appropriate funding has been submitted to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities established by the Congress in 1965. Although the prime objective is to encourage deaf actors, artists and technicians to develop their latent capacities in the performing arts, further justification was cited by the comparative isolation and underdevelopment of the deaf community amidst the cultural splendor of America.

Apart from this recent venture, however, the NAD cultural program is still in the planning stage and the final product will be presented at the convention in San Francisco. Four main areas of activity are in the process of development: the physical category dealing with bodily expressions and material art works such as pantomime, modern dance, painting and sculpture; the intellectual category with emphasis on literary skills in the form of dramatics, poetry and recitals demonstrated through the language of signs and the spoken and printed word; the spiritual category emphasizing literary and physical expressions of art forms in the preceding categories but which have spiritual significance; and the recreational category to encourage competition in diversions which will enable its participants to gain initial exposure to cultural values. Precise definitions of these categories remain to be determined by the committee.

Although membership in the cultural



Chairman of the National Association of the Deaf Cultural Committee is Douglas J. N. Burke.

program shall be limited to NAD members and any cooperating organizations which have met their quota requirements, it is possible that clubs for the deaf may be able to participate on an affiliated basis. The committee structure as selected on the national level will be announced by convention time. It is expected that the national committee will strive for effective liaison with regional and state committees and act as the final court of appeals concerning the entire program. All regional and state committees will have functions identical to those of the national committee while respecting their jurisdictional limits.

The mechanics of operation will involve competition in areas of cultural activity on the local, state, regional and national levels. The regional finalists will compete for appropriate awards as determined by the national committee at each successive NAD convention. At least five regional areas must be represented to justify competition for national honors. Recognition of any cultural competition shall be granted at the discretion of the national committee. Eventually competition may be promoted on the Junior NAD level. The entire cultural program will

be kept in focus by a regular publication to be known as the **Cultural Bulletin** and distributed to NAD Board Members, program officers and the editor of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

The impetus for the NAD cultural program had its origin in a proposal made by Burke at the biennial convention of the Maryland Association of the Deaf held at Ocean City in 1964. At the NAD convention held in Washington that year, the MAD-sponsored motion was adopted when Vice President Jess Smith, editor of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, and President Robert Sanderson, then an announced candidate for his current office, provided solid backing on the convention floor. Since then Burke has had the responsibility of developing an operational concept just as he did for the Washington metropolitan area in recent years.

Cultural enrichment within the American deaf community is a constructive enterprise with far reaching implications that may fire the imagination of deaf generations yet unborn. It may be several years before the NAD cultural program will achieve full maturity, but the die has been cast and the initial steps are being prepared. As Robert Louis Stevenson has written: "Culture is not measured by the greatness of the field which is covered by our knowledge, but by the nicety with which we perceive relations in that field, whether great or small."

Further information can be obtained by writing to the chairman at the following address:

Mr. Douglas J. N. Burke
11502 Bucknell Drive, Apt. #3
Wheaton, Md. 20902

"DAD"avidowitz To Guide 22-Day European Tour

D. A. Davidowitz, 9 Wood St., Spring Valley, N. Y., is guiding a 22-day European tour this summer for deaf travelers. Forty persons can be accommodated and seven vacancies remain to be filled. The package price of \$625 includes transportation, tips and other expenses. Further details may be had by writing Mr. Davidowitz, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

THE CALIFORNIA HOME FOR THE AGED DEAF

offers a home for the lonely aged deaf people from anywhere in the U. S. A. All that is required is that they are in good health and that they are able to pay the monthly fee. Write to Miss Lucy Sigman, 12608-B Brich Ave., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250, for information and application blank.

Jewish Deaf To Convene In Cleveland, Aug. 10-13, 1966

Summertime is vacation time; a good vacation and an interesting one awaits one and all at Cleveland, Ohio, when the sixth biennial convention of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf convenes at Pick-Carter Hotel, Aug. 10-13, 1966. The convention is sponsored by the Cleveland Hebrew Association of the Deaf.

For those who are not familiar with the NCJD and its history, it was organized in 1956 and is a national body advocating religious spirit, ideals and fellowship for Jewish deaf. Affiliated with the NCJD are nine Jewish associations from coast to coast and well over 1,000 individual members. It boosts the religious needs of the Jewish deaf on national basis and endeavors to introduce deaf candidates for the rabbinate to give the deaf members the needed religious guidance in their respective communities.

The NCJD conventions are more or less an enjoyable outlet of fellowship among the scattered Jewish deaf of the nation. The meetings and programs are open to the general public and friends of other faiths often enjoy the atmosphere of brotherhood.

For early arrivals in Cleveland, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, there will be an all-day

trip to Cedar Point, the so-called "Disneyland" of the Midwest. Amusements, miniature enchantments, swimming and dining will be on the schedule. A reception will take place on Wednesday evening at the hotel. The conventioners will indulge in an Israeli Night program, a Miss NCJD beauty contest and an impromptu program Thursday evening. The always impressive Sabbath banquet with entertainment is set for Friday evening. Saturday morning is reserved for the customary Sabbath services. Non-Jewish friends have often desired to see Jewish services and this will be a good opportunity. Saturday evening entertainment will be a gala variety show and dancing. Business sessions take place in the morning and afternoon. Arrangements are being made for youths and teenagers, too.

An interesting vacation awaits one and all at Cleveland, the crossroads of the nation. A combination ticket sells for \$20 (with an extra charge for the outing). Those who purchase advance combination tickets by June 15 will get a surprise in the deal. Hotel guests get free parking. For further information, write to Leonard Reisman, chairman, 1936 Janette Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118.

He has established several schools and classes.

* * *

The U.S. Census Bureau is holding 15 regional meetings throughout the U.S. to lay the groundwork for the 1970 census. As far as I know, only once did the census attempt to count the deaf, and I suspect that the problem has been one of definition. In our town in 1930, there was a man who talked poorly and signed a lot but had much residual hearing. He was recorded as deaf. Also in our town was a lady who was totally deaf but talked and read lips very well. She was recorded as hard of hearing.

* * *

The hot thing to try to handle in our work is industrial deafness—hearing loss as a result of factory noise. I heard recently that information on the problem of industrial deafness, along with the regular hearing testing of employees, tends to make an employer extremely sensitive in this area with the result that he tends to refuse applicants who are deaf or hard of hearing. Some one has to explain that the employer is not responsible for hearing loss prior to employment; his only concern should be the loss of hearing on the job, as measured by regular tests.

* * *

I am looking forward to May 26 when I have as my guest Dale Williamson of the San Francisco Vocational Rehabilitation program. I am to show him two of our programs for the deaf, Henning Irgens' work at the Michigan Rehabilitation Institute and Richard Johnson's success story at the Lapeer Home and Training School.



Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER

Michigan Association for Better Hearing
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan

I heard the president of the National Rehabilitation Association make a fine speech and expect to quote him when I can get the printed copy of his speech.

Illustrating the change in times, he said that a generation ago when a worker went home he needed rest. Now the same type of worker needs recreation.

This man also said that machines today have a twelfth grade education. Therefore a man must have 14 years of schooling in order to know more than a machine.

* * *

A Hungarian father left his deaf daughter at a hospital for the retarded, thinking the place was the state school for the deaf. No one realized that a mistake had been made until the girl's mother died and her father married again. The girl's stepmother made some inquiries and uncovered the tragic error.

* * *

A news release estimates that there are over a quarter of a million deaf in Africa while less than 4,000 are receiving instruction in 55 institutions. Andrew Foster convened the first African conference on the education of the deaf which was held at the University of Iba-

dan, Nigeria. Forty-eight delegates attended representing nine African and two European countries. Foster is president of a continuing council to promote and coordinate the education and the welfare of all African deaf.

For those who do not know the story of Andrew Foster, he was a Detroit automobile worker. He prepared himself rather quickly for what he wanted to do, and bought a ticket for the west coast of Africa. I understand that he began by walking through the country finding deaf children and deaf adults, bringing them together, and teaching and helping them.

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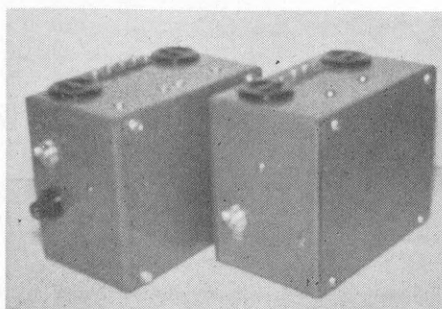
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A Look Into A Little Shop With A Big Business

By GLORIA "BUNNY" WEBSTER



The doors on a small shop on Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., are in motion all day long from its 8 a.m. opening to its 5 p.m. closing time. As you go in you will see in front of you a counter neatly displaying accessories for shoes such as polish and shoe strings. If you wait a moment you are sure to catch the eye of Clarence Ross, deaf owner and operator of the shop. Once Clarence catches your eye a grin will break out on his friendly, pleasant face. If you happen to be a hearing person he will have a pad and pen in front of you and the conversation will begin at that point.

Mr. Ross is a busy little shoe repairman who attended the Arkansas School for the Deaf. At this school he learned the trade under the tutorship of Wallace Branson. Since 1926, Clarence has been in the shoe repairing business one way or another. Thirteen years ago he married the former Betty Ringle who attended the Kansas School for the Deaf. They met in St. Louis and in 1953 they settled in California.

Betty Ross, a jolly little woman, is a seamstress and can whip up a dress in no time at all. She is secretary of the Sunshine Circle and is now in her second term of office. The Sunshine Circle is one of the oldest organizations of the deaf in the country. Every first Wednesday of the month you will find Betty busy with her pen recording the many problems that come up during a single meeting. Betty has also held the post of president of the Ladies Aid of the Pilgrim Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Los Angeles. She is a whiz in the kitchen and only last November she hosted a huge turkey dinner for the benefit of the California Home for Aged Deaf. A busy little woman with a sense of humor, she starts anyone off laughing. Clarence is also an active member of the Lutheran Church

and has held the position of church president more than once.

Clarence worked for Mrs. Irma McKown, the former owner of the shoe shop, two years and she was so impressed by his work and business manner that she offered to sell out to him, thus enabling herself to start a well-earned retirement. This was close to four years ago. Today the little shop and its owner are the talk of the neighborhood.

The following statement was written by 15-year-old Sue Williams of 3117 Glenhurst Avenue, L. A.: I found myself heading for the shoe shop near my home and feeling disgusted. I thought, "They don't make shoes like they used to." Entering the shop, I was greeted by a pleasant looking older lady whose broad smile seemed to say, "May I help you?" I told her my problem with my shoes and noticed how intently she looked at me as I spoke. She took the shoes to the man and he nodded his head with approval. I then noticed the silence of the place and it suddenly struck me that these people were deaf. I immediately became interested and looked around the place. It was pleasant, well kept and stacks of shoes were on shelves waiting for owners to claim them. People were coming in wanting shoe work done and I noticed the woman communicated with the customers silently but with a great deal of warmth and charm. She had a way of smiling that made you want to smile, too. I thought, "How wonderful that these people are getting along so well and performing a service for the community." In a few minutes I was handed my shoes looking good as new and the job was well done and the cost low. I left the shop with a feeling that there are truly many handicapped people like these who are doing well either in their own business or employed by others and in both proving that ability counts.

Today the little shop and its owner are the wonder of the neighborhood. The door's "poor hinges" are in continuous movement as shoes are being brought to be repaired under Clarence's expert workmanship. At intervals during the day customers come to the shop to claim shoes. Clarence shows the finished work for inspection and there is always the nod of satisfaction by customers. A friendly grin breaks out on Clarence's face, showing a feeling of well-earned pride.

The little shop now has a steady customer list of well over 200. Very few fail to come back with more work. Countless shoes have gone under the hammer in the hands of Clarence Ross. Betty worked alongside Clarence for a while but then "retired" to the home fires. Every day Clarence has the question put to him: "Where's your wife?"



Despite all the work piling up, Clarence is one shoe repairman who is capable of working alone and needs no help. At 5 p.m. the shop is locked up and Clarence jumps into his car and heads for home in South Gate. There he is greeted by a jolly little woman, a tasty meal and a purr from their pet Siamese cat "Kim." (This cat eats corn on the cob, can you imagine?) If your shoes show signs of wear and tear just head for the little shop at 3135 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, folks. You'll end up with shoes looking like new.

Dr. Rainer Keynote Speaker At Workshop on Interpreting

Dr. John R. Rainer, acting chief of Psychiatric Research, Department of Medical Genetics, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, and editor of the milestone work, "Family and Mental Health Problems in a Deaf Population," will make the keynote address to the NAD-sponsored, VRA-supported Workshop to Activate Interpreting Services for the Deaf.

The Workshop will be held July 9-11 in conjunction with the NAD convention in San Francisco. Participants will represent a broad spectrum of local, state and national organizations and services, from education, industry and government, and from deaf people intimately associated with the development of services to the deaf population.

Rev. Mappes Honored For Work With Deaf

(The following tribute to Rev. Ernest C. Mappes was set up and intended for publication last month but incomplete details regarding his death on March 24 resulted in the story being held up.)

Last summer deaf Nebraskans honored a man with normal hearing, who has served them faithfully for 44 years. He has learned the language of signs and fingerspelling so he could communicate with them. He has declined greater beckonings because his conscience would not let him leave. And, during that course of 44 years, he met and married a deaf woman, who was to aid him immeasurably in his work.

We are referring to, of course, the Rev. Ernest Mappes, former pastor of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church of the Deaf and the Omaha Field.

Born on Feb. 21, 1898, near East St. Louis, Ill., the Rev. Mappes entered St. John's College in Winfield, Kan., in 1912 to begin his studies for the ministry and completed them at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Mo., in 1921. He was ordained that same year in July in Milwaukee, Wis.

During those years, there were few ministers who wanted to or were capable



The late Rev. Ernest C. Mappes and Mrs. Mappes. Rev. Mappes served the deaf in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota for 44 years prior to his death on March 24, 1966.

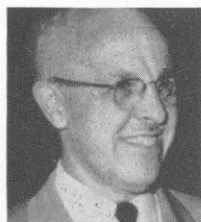
of working with the small segment of the deaf. Rev. Mappes decided to cast his lot with the deaf, who, he correctly surmised, needed him. His services to them included traveling a four-state area. He

has confirmed over 700 deaf children during his services to the four nearby state schools for the deaf—South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Not to be overlooked has been his wife, Emma, whom he met in Lincoln, Neb. They were married Feb. 21, 1938. Mrs. Mappes, who is a product of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, has aided her husband in numerous capacities. She is a respected individual in the deaf community and has for many years been a member of the Nebraska Association of the Deaf.

For his work with the deaf, the Rev. Mappes was recently awarded the John of Beverley Medal at the National Convention of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod. This award is named after Bishop Beverley, whom the Church calls the first person in history to teach a deaf person to speak and read. He was also the first to serve them spiritually.

In their own small way, the deaf of Nebraska also honored him. At their 23rd convention of the Nebraska Association of the Deaf, the members voted unanimously to make him an honorary member and thus "one of them." In reality, he always has been.—THE DEAF NEBRASKAN



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"The advantages of a competent knowledge of parliamentary science are so great, and its acquisition comparatively so easy, that every citizen ought to give the subject his attention; yet there is, perhaps, no other matter of equal importance which is so much neglected by educated men."—Waples.

Q. If the chairman of a committee does not agree with the decision of the committee, does he still make the committee report to the assembly?—Mrs. JMcG

A. No, the committee should select one of the committee members to make the report, defending the action of the committee. Then it is up to the assembly to debate in favor or against the report before its disposal by a vote.

Q. May a non-member of a board or committee attend their business meetings?—AJC

A. Not during the deliberations of the board or committee unless he is invited to attend.

Q. At the January meeting of our executive board the chairman ruled a motion out of order for lack of a second. I do not agree with him as I understand that a second is not necessary in a board meeting since the board or committee

meetings are informal, not formal. Am I right? Miss I. H.

A. Yes, you are right. Formalities used in large assembly would hinder business of any small body not more than say a dozen present such as a board or committee.

Q. Who should sign the report of the executive committee?

A. Both the president and secretary.

Q. In the absence of a bylaw, the president has the right to appoint all committees?—H. L.

A. No, except by the assembly.

Q. Is it necessary for the Chair to state a motion after it has been seconded and before calling for debate?

A. Certainly, yes.

Q. Does the minutes committee have power to make corrections? R.S.M.

A. Yes, also to approve them providing all members of the minutes committee have been attending the session before adjournment sine-die. See page 249, ROR.

True or False

(Answers next month)

T or F 1. The words, "respectfully sub-

mitted" at the end of the minutes are necessary.

T or F 2. A presiding officer who takes pride in his incorrect decisions or habits is setting a bad example for others.

T or F 3. Electing by acclamation is out of order.

T or F 4. The only way to accomplish any business is through laws of order, to arrive amicably at the will of majority; to disagree "agreeably"; to respect authority; love play; to tolerate opinions of others."

T or F 5. If two candidates receive the same number of votes for an office, they may cast lots (coins).

T or F 6. In debate, always say "the gentleman (or the lady) on my right," "the gentleman who immediately preceded me," "the gentleman who opened the discussion."

T or F 7. It is in order to elect a member to an office if he is absent at the time of election.

T or F 8. It is out of order to quarrel with a member in debate.

T or F 9. The president has the right to appoint all committees.

T or F 10. The chairman of a committee may decide anything in regard to an event his committee handles, such as wages, or the like, without being given this power by the assembly.

Questions may be submitted to Mr. Hazel, 12024 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628.



Jerry Fail

NEWS

From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor
6170 Downey Avenue
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Colorado . . .

Mrs. Ruth Bennett of Colorado Springs has been employed by the Air Force Academy for two years and she comes to the Silent Athletic Club nearly every month. She was telling us that she has been taking oil painting in art class at the Colorado Springs YWCA every Monday evening.

Mrs. Meg Chojnacki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Galluzzo of Colorado Springs, has returned home to spend the winter and spring until June when she will graduate from Colorado College. Her husband, Lt. Raymond Chojnacki, is now visiting his folks in Norwich, Conn., and then he will go to Japan via Colorado Springs for three years service. Meg will join him upon her graduation from college. Lt. Chojnacki is a 1965 graduate of the U. S. Air Force Academy.

Roland Lay (formerly of Colorado Springs) is now living in Baker, Ore., where he works for the Baker Motor Inn. He is greatly improved following a serious major operation over a year ago in Colorado Springs.

Daria and Adolph Segura are proud parents of a baby girl born Dec. 10. They named her Consuelo Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell O'Neill (Judith Hiigel) announce the birth of a son, Timothy Kirk, on Jan. 25. The O'Neills are presently residing in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Haun became parents of a boy on Jan. 30 and named him Gary Lee. The Hauns reside in Nebraska.

Mrs. Josie Kilthau returned home April 16 after seven weeks in the hospital. She was in St. Luke's before being transferred to Swedish Hospital. After her third trip to surgery, she seemed to improve and was allowed to come home but will have to take things easy for a long long time. Daughter Bonnie took a week off from her studies at the Colorado School to be with her mother her first week at home.

Others who have been hospitalized: Joe Haden, Frank Garner, Mrs. Frances Bundy, Gilbert Martin and Mrs. Edna Northern. Mr. Haden is still in the hospital.

Rev. William Lange has accepted the call sent to him by Bethlehem Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Omaha, Neb., and left Denver on April 18 with his family. He had been in Denver with the Bethel Lutheran Deaf for six years.

The retired Rev. and Mrs. Homer Grace finally departed for Garden Grove, Calif., for a long stay of about six months in order to get back his strength after weeks of a bronchial cold. They will attend the conference of the deaf Episcopalian

ministers at Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the early part of July before returning to Littleton where the Rev. Dr. Grace will officiate at his granddaughter's wedding.

One weekend in February, Ronald Nester of Wichita, Kan., surprised us at the Silent Athletic Club. He said he enjoyed his new position in Wichita with Boeing. Since Ronald left Denver, Richard Cecil has taken his place as president of the Denver Division of the NFSD. Ronald came back again for the Easter holidays.

Henry Stein of New York City was a recent weekend visitor in Denver. Mr. Stein was on his way home by auto to New York City after a cruise to Australia. While in Denver he looked up Miss Ione Dibble whom he knew when she lived in New York City long ago.

Missouri-Kansas . . .

This month's news will consist of news of vital statistics:

Hospitalized: Alvin O'Connor of Topeka underwent a hernia operation at St. Francis Hospital and was out of work for seven weeks. Gene Ash of Topeka spent four days in the hospital with a bladder infection. In February Joe Malm of Topeka underwent a double hernia operation. Mrs. Billy (Maude) Nedrow underwent major surgery on March 28 at the Providence Hospital in Kansas City, Kan. Pat McPherson of Kansas City, Kan., spent two weeks during April in the Providence Hospital and has his leg in a cast.

George Phillips Graybill suffered a severe illness which forced him to leave Gallaudet College after one month in the hospital and he returned home on April 2. He will go back to Gallaudet at the beginning of the February 1967 semester in order to graduate with the class of 1967 instead of the class of 1966. He will try to work in a library while in Kansas to earn more credits toward his library science course.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Maline announced the birth of their first son on March 13. The Malines moved to Oskaloosa, Kan., from Kansas City, Mo., recently.

On March 11, Mrs. Louella Frye Atkinson of Kansas City, Kan., and Mr. Robert Hesler of Kansas City, Mo., were married by Rev. A. E. Ferber.

Omar Farr had a light stroke on April 1 and at this writing is at St. Mary's Hospital in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Ella Dillenschneider flew to Los Angeles recently to stay with her daughter and family at Orange, Calif., for a month.

Nebraska . . .

Rev. William Lange of Denver, Colo., accepted the call to serve in the Omaha Field of the Deaf Lutheran Missions. Pastor Lange's installation was held April 24 in Omaha.

The Rev. Ernest C. Mappes, 68, who served the Lutheran deaf in Omaha, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota for 44 years, passed away on March 24 after apparently suffering a heart attack at his home in Omaha. He had retired last July as pastor of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Omaha. He helped found the church in 1937 at its present location, 5070 Lake St.

Al and Vi O'Connor of Topeka, Kan., took advantage of the fact that Al was recuperating from an operation and paid the Berton Leavitt family a visit on a recent weekend.

The **Nebraska Journal**, publication of the NSD, mentions that the new maintenance shop and boiler plant on the campus of the Florida School for the Deaf has been dedicated to the memory of Eugene Hogle, a 1908 graduate of NSD. Mr. Hogle was a graduate of Gallaudet College and went to the Florida School where he was a teacher, dean of boys and a shop instructor for 16 years. Thereafter he became superintendent of buildings and grounds and served the school for a total of 43 years.

Jan DeLap Racca, who has been living in Puerto Rico for the last two years, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Wilson, in Lincoln for several weeks in March and April. She was on vacation while the factory, in which she supervises the manufacture of imitation fruits, was being relocated.

Berton Leavitt and his son Bob drove to visit several college campuses in Illinois and Minnesota during January. While in Minneapolis Berton attended services at the Prince of Peace Lutheran Church.

The William Sabins were surprised on Jan. 30 with a 39th wedding anniversary reception at their home.

Stacia Cody in Tacoma, Wash., is disappointed that her son Ed and family moved back to California during March. His moving has a bright side, however, since she will be able to see old friends in California when she visits him.

Margaret Petersen of Gretna is feeling much better after an operation.

Steven Deurmyer, son of Herb and Virginia, received considerable favorable mention during Southeast High School's basketball season for his excellent ball handling. Terry Lawrence, son of Sam and Eddis of Lincoln, has been playing an electric guitar with a combo at dances. He attends Pound Junior High.

Jim Weigand attended the luncheon at the NSD gymnasium dedication ceremony at which Gov. Morrison was guest of honor.

Tom and Dolly Peterson and Louis and June Palermo of Omaha are almost becoming regulars at the Lincoln Silent

Club meetings, coming together partly for the captioned films and partly to give Tom and Louis the chance to visit their respective sisters, Mrs. Joe Kalina and Mrs. Bob Lindberg.

Mrs. Margery Purcell Rivers of Baton Rouge, La., announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Martha Ann, to Dale James Brazzle of Omaha, Neb., on April 16 at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Baton Rouge.

Garrett Nelson and family returned to Omaha from Arizona in February.

Ethel (nee Rentschler) and Larry Schultz of Omaha announced the birth of a baby boy on Feb. 28.

JoAnna Bloemer of Omaha, widow of Don Bloemer, was married to Mitchell Olds in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Booth of Omaha announced the birth of their second daughter on Feb. 9.

Arlen Tomlin and Ray Morin were the only Lincolinites making the trip to Rockford, Ill., on April 2 for the bowling tournament.

Scott Cuscaden had dinner at Mrs. Burlew's place on Feb. 16. After dinner they visited the William Sabins.

William Sabin was taken by death on March 10, 1966, after a lingering illness of more than a year. He was a NSD graduate and had made quite a name for himself in athletics. He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Ann Estes, and three married children.

New York. . .

On March 20 Aaron and Helen Fogel and Charles and Mollie Brenner returned to New York from a 12-day cruise aboard the RMS Franconia to the West Indies with stopovers at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, San Juan, Martinique, Barbados, and other places.

The HAD Sisterhood tendered a testimonial dinner in honor of Marcia Berkowitz and her eight years as president on March 19. Thelma Miller, current president, presented Marcia with a beautiful pearl necklace, a gift from the membership. Around 90 members attended the gathering which was held at the President Restaurant, NYC. Bertha Kurz served as mistress of ceremonies. Later that same evening, some 200 attended the spring festival at the HAD clubrooms. Stanley Modzelewski, popularly known as Stashu, a deaf magician, gave an entertaining performance.

Irving Gordon of Gordon Brothers, and Roberta M. Tetro, a graduate of the Central New York School for the Deaf, were united in marriage March 5. Ronny Galansky of Johannesburg, South Africa, married Phyllis Schimel on April 2.

Anna Frey flew to Los Angeles April 9 to visit her daughter who is engaged to a brother of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kremen's son-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Goodstein recently returned from a three-week vacation in Puerto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davinger spent a weekend during March with Michael's daughter Sharon in Washington, D. C. Sharon is engaged to Tom Rucker, an instructor at Gallaudet.

New York's grand old man, Simon Hirsch, 96, passed away recently following a bout with pneumonia. His wife, Ruth, also past 90, died three months previously. Simon was a member of the Union League for 79 years.

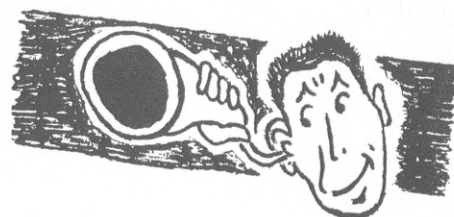
George Salomon lost his mother during March. George's parents, in his native England, were often hosts to the great Jewish leaders of the last generation. Temple Beth Or held a memorial service the evening of March 25 in honor of the late Mira Salomon who had served in many capacities on behalf of the Temple.

David Leigh and Red Myers lost their mother and aunt with the death of Mrs. Leigh a short time ago. Mrs. Leigh devoted much of her time to improving the lot of the deaf and helped provide hearing aids for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Morris and Bertha Kruger spent a month's vacation down in sunny Florida. They returned to New York the end of April.

This writer and wife, Eva Davis, will never forget a memorable three-day stay in Boston March 31-April 3 during the AAAD basketball tournament. Morris was enshrined into the AAAD Hall of Fame at the luncheon held in the ballroom of the Sheraton-Boston Hotel April 1.

The Hebrew Association and Temple Beth Or held a joint Passover Seder April 5 at the Empire Hotel. The HAD's 150 members and the Beth Or's 105 members enjoyed the Passover Supper although so many attended that the place was really a bit crowded. Services were conducted by New York City Assistant District Attorney Harold Roland Shapiro and Beth Or Student Rabbi Hoffman.



Eh, How's That?

—jrg

Route 2, Box 196
Omaha, Neb. 68112

Aha, the blessings we receive by being deaf.

A tired hearing friend tells us how lucky we are to miss those numerous surveys being conducted on the telephone nowadays. A recent one, he pointed out, concerned of all things, toilet tissue. Among the many questions asked was this one: "Do you crunch your toilet tissue or fold it?"

Depressing Nightmare Department: Recall that second attempt at launching Gemini 6 that ended in a failure because some fool forgot to remove a plug? We dreamed the other night that we were that fool.

Oh, I Never Thought of That Dept.: Frank B. Sullivan to hotel bellboy: "I'm deaf. Would you please wake me up at 5 a.m.?"

Bellboy: "Sure. No trouble."

Skeptical Frank: "Fine . . . how?"

Bellboy: "Oh, I'll just call you on the phone . . ."

Nobody's Perfect, But—A deaf counterpart confided in us that the Captioned Films for the Deaf were fine, but, "they don't give you much time between scenes to look up what some of those words mean . . ."

And, then there's this sweet little old lady who approached us on the street and started talking, true to fashion.

"Sorry, ma'am," we said, "I'm deaf."

"Oh, that's all right," she said understandingly, "Nobody's perfect."

Eh, how's that?

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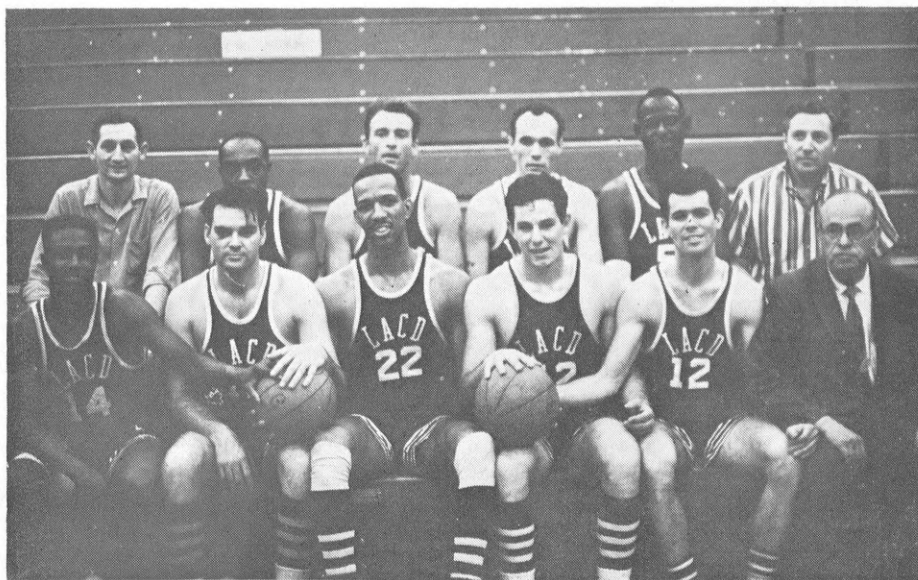
Los Angeles Rambles To AAAD National Hoop Crown, 127-80

6-foot-8 Leon Grant Hits 54 Points in Championship Game for Individual Scoring Record; Fabulous 37-year-old Clyde Nutt Scores 1,000th Point

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

10625 Eastborne Avenue #1

W. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024



CHAMPION LOS ANGELES CLUB OF THE DEAF—This picture was taken at the conclusion of the 22nd Annual AAAD National Basketball Tournament held at the Cabot Gym of Northeastern University in Boston, Mass., March 31, April 1-2, 1966. Left to right: **FRONT ROW**—Maurice Mosley, Wayne Spears, Leon Grant, Jim Renshaw, Gary Hendrix, Coach Lou Dyer. **BACK ROW**—Saul Lukas (FAAD vice president), Willie Barnes, John Surber, Gary Tyhurst, Daryl Burrell and Manager Marvin Greenstone.

"If we were to choose one player to build a winning team around it would be LEON ORLIENT GRANT. That's about it, exactly." That's what we told them prior to our departure for Boston.

Led by Leon Grant's record-breaking individual performance, Los Angeles Club of the Deaf proved itself one of the greatest AAAD cage teams in history by overwhelming Houston Association of the Deaf, 127-80, in the finals of the 22nd annual AAAD national basketball tournament, Saturday afternoon, April 2, 1966, at Cabot Gym of Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.

And thanks to Leon; it took 20 years for the perennial Farwest champion to win the national title again. LACD won its first AAAD crown in 1946. LACD, by the way, has won most games in AAAD play, winning 30 and losing 16 in 15 AAAD meets. Washington's DCCD is runnerup with 28 wins and 19 losses in 16 AAAD appearances.

Coach Lou Dyer's team made a shambles of the playoffs, winning its three games by a margin of 75 points. The Angels' total of 287 in three contests obliterated the tourney record of 279. This is one of seven marks wiped out in the championship finale, all by LACD.

Grant scored 54 points during the final game, treating the capacity crowd of nearly 3,000 to an array ranging from two-hand dunks through Wilt Chamberlain-fadeaways to outside set shots. When

the giant 6-ft. 8-in. former North Carolina School for the Negro Deaf (Raleigh) and North Carolina College (Durham) star didn't have the ball, Jim Renshaw and Gary Hendrix were dazzling the Texans with driving layups, tipins and long-range bombs. Renshaw scored 34 and Hendrix 19. Maurice Mosley and Wayne Spears, who played for the USA in basketball at the 1961 Milan and 1965 Washington IGD Games respectively, were very valuable members of the Los Angeles five with their rebounding and shooting.

Los Angeles trailed for the first six minutes because Leon Grant did not show up at the gym for the finale which started at 4:00 p.m. He was given permission to spend Friday night at his sister's home in Fitchburg, Mass., which is about 25 miles from Boston, with instructions to report at the gym by three o'clock. Houston was leading 9-3 when Leon Grant finally arrived and the fans gave him a rousing ovation. Leon said the delay was

LEON ORLIENT GRANT—newest cage star in the AAAD circles. Competing in the nationals for the first time, Leon proved he is the best deaf center as well as the best deaf rebounder ever seen in the 22-year history of the AAAD. He was unanimously voted the Most Valuable Player of the 22nd annual AAAD national cagefest. The 6-ft., 8-in., 22-year-old Los Angeles pivotman, set two new individual records when he garnered 54 points in the championship game and 104 digits in three games. It is no surprise that Grant was GREAT, because he was a court whiz for North Carolina College at Durham and was a standout star for the North Carolina School for the Negro Deaf at Raleigh that won 76 games and lost only 8 in three years from 1959 to 1962 and captured the national schools for the Negro deaf basketball tournament three straight years.

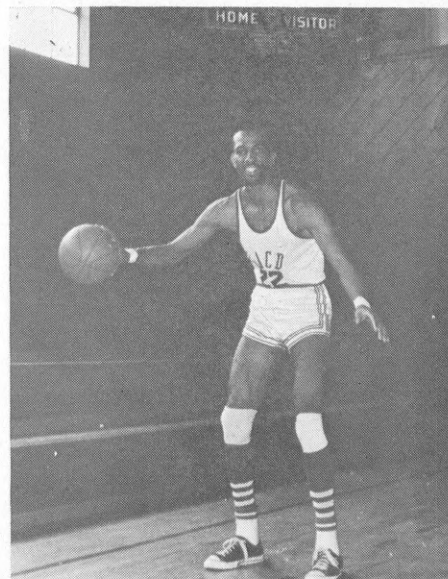
caused by heavy Saturday traffic.

Leon entered the game when Houston was ahead by 6 points, 15-9. And the 6-8 pivotman proved himself that he is the greatest deaf center and also deaf rebounder we have ever seen in the 22-year history of the AAAD as he led LACD to a halftime lead of 13 points, 51-33.

Grant's 54 points eliminated the old single-game record of 40 digits set by Marvin Tuttle of Des Moines in 1951. Leon also was the tournament's leading scorer, 104 points in three games, also a



TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR—David A. J. Thomas of Boston, Mass., was general chairman of the very successful 1966 AAAD National Basketball Tournament. This photo was taken just after the 22nd meet was over.



new standard replacing the old mark of 102 made by Dennis Wernimont of Council Bluffs in 1964. Leon, Dennis and the fabulous Clyde Nutt were the only three players who have scored at least 100 points in three games in the AAAD tournament. Clyde hit 100 points in 1953.

The other records broken were one-team points in one game by Los Angeles—127, one-team field goals in one game by Los Angeles—53, both teams points in one game, Los Angeles vs. Houston—207, and individual field goals in single game by Leon Grant—23.

The box score of the championship finals.

LOS ANGELES	G	FT	TP
Mosley	1	2	4
Tyhurst	0	0	0
G. Hendrix	9	1	19
Spears	2	2	6
Barnes	3	0	6
Renshaw	14	6	34
Grant	23	8	54
Burnell	1	0	2
Surber	0	2	2
Totals	53	21	127
HOUSTON	G	FT	TP
Emerson	6	4	16
F. Nutt	6	1	13
C. Nutt	10	3	23
Lowe	1	0	2
H. Nutt	8	1	17
Malone	4	0	8
Southwell	0	1	1
Totals	35	10	80

The BIG surprise was in the third game of the opening round on Thursday evening. Los Angeles had a terrific scare before beating arch rival Oakland, 70-64. The East Bay boys had a lead for the first time, 61-60, with three minutes to play, increasing their lead by 4 points, 64-60, and the crowd screaming for an upset. With two minutes left, LACD was forced to switch to man-to-man defense and scored 10 points to provide the victory margin.

Despite two losses to LACD during the regular season, 74-92, and 51-96, Oakland, however, was a much better team than last year due to a prolific scoring attack by Joe Velez and Richard Hendrix, brother of Los Angeles' Gary, and great rebounding play by 6-6 Bob O'Donnel, a three-year varsity player for San Francisco State University, plus a fine supporting cast in Al Duncan and Roy DeMotte, the latter being a former deaf prep All-American from the Florida School for the Deaf.

And Oakland proved it had a team as it defeated favored Lincoln Club of the Deaf, an all-Negro outfit from Chicago, 74-69, in the consolation semifinals on Friday evening before losing a close battle to Council Bluffs for fifth place, 50-54, on Saturday afternoon.

In the opening game of the 22nd edition, host Boston Deaf Club couldn't handle Washington's experience in AAAD play and lost, 45-74. Composed of several players who were educated at the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, the Beantown quintet played a much better game in the second half after being behind at halftime, 15-39. And Boston surprised everybody by staging a real dog-fight in the other consolation semi against Council Bluffs before losing by four points, 63-67.



Fabulous CLYDE NUTT became the first player in AAAD history to hit 1,000 points. When he made his 1,000th point in the second half of the championship finals, the game was stopped and the ball was removed from the contest and presented to him. He then finished the game with 23 points, thus accumulating a total of 1,015 points in 42 games in 14 nationals, a 24.2 per game average. Here the AAAD bigwheels and Tournament Chairman Thomas congratulate Clyde Nutt on his outstanding accomplishment. Standing, left to right: Vice President Bert Poss of Austin, Tex.; President Ed Carney of Beltsville, Md.; Secretary-Treasurer Jim Barrack of Towson, Md.; CLYDE NUTT; David A. J. Thomas; and Publicity Director Herb Schreiber. The gent shaking hands with Clyde is Sports Editor Art Kruger, who was elected chairman of the USA IGD Committee for the '69 YUGO Games.

In the other opening round contests, Houston using only five players throughout 40 minutes to edge Council Bluffs, 89-83, while New York Union League with a strong bench, each of its nine players hitting at least 4 points, defeated Lincoln, 88-74.

Friday's semifinals: After taking a one point lead at half-time, 40-39, Houston maintained a safe lead throughout the second half to eliminate Washington, 88-72, while Los Angeles outscored Union League, 58-37, for the last half and 90-68 for the game. Los Angeles was ahead at halftime by just one point, 32-31.

With a minute and a half to go in the Los Angeles-Union League tussle, Paul Kaessler of Union League tried to block the dribbling of Willie Barnes and was knocked down and rendered unconscious. The players and fans swarmed on the floor to see what had happened to Paul. It took the guards about 10 minutes trying to clear the floor, but since they could not the Union Leaguers decided to award the game to LACD which had a 22-point lead.

Kaessler was the outstanding star of the Gotham City five as he scored 22 points against Lincoln and 31 against Los Angeles. His doctor forbade him to play in the game for third place. Without him, Washington won, 88-78, after both were tied at 43-all at halftime. Union League, by the way, had beaten DCCD twice during the regular season.

CLYDE NUTT scored his 1,000th point in AAAD play. In 1950, at age of 21, Clyde entered his first National in Washington, D. C., and won for Little Rock. At age of 37, at the National in Boston, he was aiming for the 1,000th point. He had only 67 points to go, and he made it! Having garnered 24 points against Council Bluffs and 35 against Washington, Clyde needed just 8 digits to make it in the championship finale, but it took him

three-fourths of the game to accomplish it due to strong Los Angeles defense. He finished the game with 23 points and 82 in three games. When Clyde scored his 1,000th point the fans gave him a standing ovation and the Los Angeles players went over to congratulate him. The basketball was removed from the game and presented to Clyde. AAAD President Edward C. Carney made the presentation on behalf of Tournament Chairman David A. J. Thomas and his local committee and he was happy to do so because Clyde's first coach was none other than

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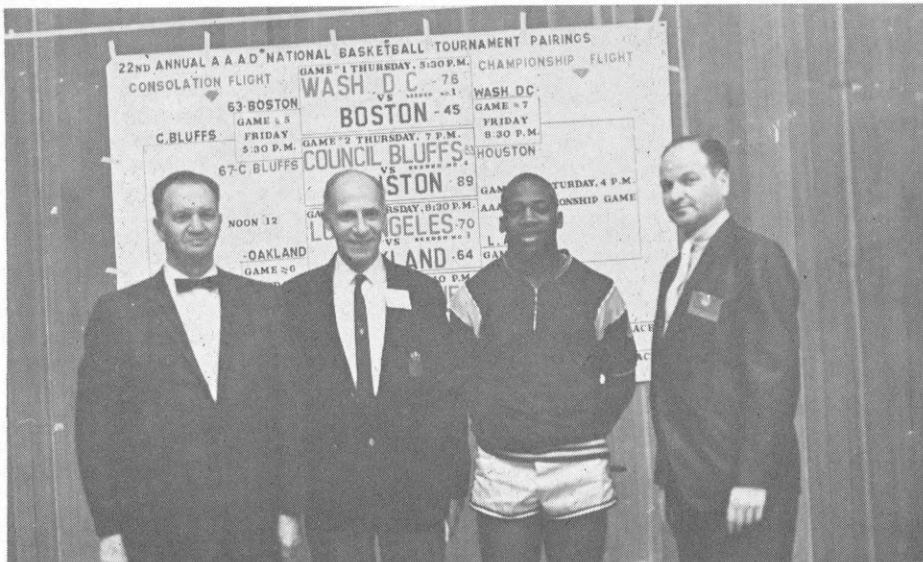
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BOSTON HONOREES—Three of the men above were formally inducted into the AAAD Hall of Fame, while Jim Davis received a trophy designating him as AAAD Co-Athlete of the Year for 1965 for his three gold medal feats at the Washington, D. C., IGD. Left to right: Nate Lahn of Council Bluffs (coach), Morris Davis of New York City (athlete), Jim Davis, and Alex Fleischman of Greenbelt, Md. (sports leader-writer).

Carney himself when he was a teacher and athletic coach at the Arkansas School for the Deaf. And it was fitting that Clyde made it in the championship game.

Clyde Nutt's records in AAAD tournaments:

14 years in Nationals (won 28 and lost 14).

2 times Most Valuable Player (1951 and 1953).

11 times an All-Star player.

1,015 points in 42 games for an average of 24.2 points per game.

Played in championship finals 8 times and won national title 3 times.

Won 24 games for Little Rock in 12 years, 2 for Dallas in 1964 and 2 for Houston recently.

Other top point makers of the tourney in three games were Jim Renshaw of Los Angeles with 63 points; Richard Hendrix of Oakland, 57; Bill Schwall of Council Bluffs, 54; Ron Emerson of Houston, 53, and Fay Nutt of Houston, 52. Paul Kaessler of Union League had 53 points in two games and Ken Harrison, 6-6 rebounding star of Lincoln, 44.

HIGHLIGHTS: Sheraton-Boston Hotel, newest in the city, was the headquarters of the AAAD's four-day affair . . . Reminiscent of the Kansas City meet in 1954 and the Little Rock show in 1961, we didn't have to ride in chartered buses or hail taxis or even take out our cars as it is only a three-long block walk from the hotel to Cabot Gym . . . For the first time in 22 years the AAAD Executive Committee had two sessions of meeting, Wednesday afternoon and evening. The committee is composed of the AAAD big wheels and presidents of seven regions and chairman of the current tournament. Past AAAD presidents also attended this meeting as guests . . . And for the first time in AAAD history we had the briefest meeting of the board of directors composed of delegates from member clubs of the AAAD. The meeting took place only in the mornings of Thursday and Friday . . . Reception was

held on Wednesday evening at the Commonwealth Ballroom, and here the colored film of the memorable 10th International Games for the Deaf was shown to the public for the first time.

Jerald M. Jordan, chairman of the Tenth Games reported a surplus of \$31,973.65 as of Feb. 28, 1966. There are two separate fund accounts: 1) USA Team Fund includes funds designated for the use of the team and the committee's usual expenses in its administration. 2) Xth Games Fund is the fund available for general operating purposes of the Xth International Games for the Deaf . . . The interest earned in four years amounted to \$6,174.19 which was prorated to the two funds based on average fund balance . . . It was voted to set up a fund in honor of S. Robey Burns. It is to be called the S. Robey Burns Endowment Fund. The income will be used for administrative costs . . . Jordan also said that the sum of \$73,979.377 was received for the USA team, and the Xth Games collected \$144,488.32 . . . It was agreed

not to freeze the USA Team Fund only for investments because donations were made for the current use of the team or for the next team . . . Since the books show a balance of \$31,973.65, this will not be the final balance as we still have an outstanding expense to settle from AMEXCO, and when it is settled we expect to have a treasury balance of some \$25,000 to carry on for the '69 Games at Belgrade, Yugoslavia . . . And Jordan's well prepared report of the now historic Xth Games was very well received . . . For his tremendous job with the '65 Games, J. J. was named as AAAD delegate to attend the Winter Games and CISS Board meeting at West Germany next year . . . S. Robey Burns, CISS vice president, will be there, too . . . President Edward C. Carney of Beltsville, Md., Vice President Bert Poss of Austin, Tex., Secretary-Treasurer James A. Barrack of Towson, Md., and Publicity Director and Chairman of the AAAD Hall of Fame Committee Herb Schreiber of Inglewood, Calif., were reelected unopposed . . . The secretary-treasurer is customarily the keystone of any successful organization and this holds equally true in the AAAD. For 22 years, this burdensome task has been very ably performed by three men, Art Kruger for 7 years, Alexander Fleischman for 5 years and Jim Barrack, now serving his 8th term . . . Art Kruger was officially elected chairman of the U.S. International Games for the Deaf Committee for four years . . . The Hall of Fame Luncheon was to take place in the Independence Ballroom, Friday noon, April 1, but since the crowd was so BIG, it was transferred to bigger Commonwealth Ballroom . . . As usual it was an enjoyable function with Dr. Edmund B. Boatner, superintendent of the American School for the Deaf, serving as toastmaster . . . Formally inducted into the AAAD Hall of Fame at the luncheon were athlete Morris Davis, coach Nate Lahn and sports writer-leader Alex Fleischman . . . Herb Schreiber, the Hall chairman, related an amusing incident about Morris Davis when he said while hailing a taxi

THE 19th ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT OF THE MIDWEST DEAF GOLF ASSOCIATION WILL BE AT THE LAKE RIPLEY COUNTRY CLUB - CAMBRIDGE, WIS. **Friday & Saturday, Aug. 5 and 6, 1966**

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RAY F. KESSENICH, Secy.-Treas.
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WOMEN: If interested in competing in ladies golf tournament, contact
MRS. EVELYN ZOLA, 2877 N. 50th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53210

for a ride from the gym to the hotel he spotted Morris and asked him if he would like to ride with him, but Morris declined as he would rather walk to the hotel. Who arrived first? Morris Davis himself . . . Also present at the luncheon was Jim Davis who shared honors with Viatcheslav Skomarokov of Kiev, Russia, as AAAD Co-Athletes of the Year for 1965. Here Jim displayed his three gold medals won at the Xth Games . . . Jim Davis made the trip to Boston as a member of the Oakland cage squad . . . **The Local Committee through the brilliant idea of Chairman David Thomas compiled an impressive tourney booklet. It is full of statistics, obviously designed to excite the interest of players and fans attending future AAAD meets. A net profit of over \$3,000 was realized on this booklet alone . . .** Last year Cincinnati netted a record profit of \$6,478.45, but it looks like Boston will report a bigger profit.

Despite three heart attacks during the week, David A. J. Thomas, general chairman, was here, there and everywhere, always smiling, always cordial. Other members of his committee who did their part to make the tournament so successful: Peter Amico, Michael Ciulla, Max Sallop, Carmine Nazzaro, Alfred Oliver, Salvatore Cassetta, William Ellsworth, Martha Morris, Mildred Hendrickson, Victor J. Vigna, Francis Hendrickson, Nora O'Neill, Loraine Thomas (charming wife of the chairman), Sears Cummings, Joel Joseph, William Cahill, John Horrigan, Joseph Riccuti, Sam Counger and Julius Castaline.

It's OMAHA in 1967 . . . March 29-30-31, April 1, 1967. It will be under the joint sponsorship of Council Bluffs-Omaha Inter-Club Council of the Deaf with Joseph B. Myklebust as general chairman.

The popularity of the National Tournament can be attested by the fact that it is booked so far ahead. In 1968, it plays a return engagement in New York City with the Union League of the Deaf as host. Then the scene moves westward—Akron, Ohio, in 1969, where the AAAD will celebrate its silver anniversary, and Oakland in 1970.

Thomas A. Hinchey Passes

Death claimed Thomas A. Hinchey, 71, of Syracuse, N. Y., on April 14, 1966. In addition to being a past president of the Empire State Association of the Deaf, Mr. Hinchey was the founder of the Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association, of which he was president and secretary-treasurer for many terms.

Although a heart condition curtailed his activities over a period of several years prior to his death, Mr. Hinchey had continued to bowl. He teamed with William Adair to finish high up in the doubles event of the 1966 Empire Association of the Deaf Bowling Tournament held in Utica.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Avis Kerr Hinchey; a son, a daughter, a brother, a sister; and four grandchildren.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

WHEREAS the Xth International Games for the Deaf have been successfully concluded, and

WHEREAS these Xth Games have brought increased international prestige and better understanding of the United States and its deaf citizens, and

WHEREAS the successful staging and conclusion of these Xth Games could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the University of Maryland, its athletic department and other personnel, whose services made the Xth games the finest ever held, and

WHEREAS the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of the college administration contributed immeasurably toward the success of the entire undertaking, and

WHEREAS the use of the physical facilities of the University of Maryland were a vital necessity for the staging of the Xth Games,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Athletic Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, acknowledge its debt of gratitude to the University of Maryland, its president, athletic director, for the magnitude of their contribution toward the success of these Xth Games, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be published in the AAAD Bulletin, official publication of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf; the CISS Bulletin, official publication of the Comité International des Sports Silencieux; and THE DEAF AMERICAN, official publication of the National Association of the Deaf.

JAMES A. BARRACK
Secretary-Treasurer,

American Athletic Association of the Deaf

Dr. Kenner's Grandson Named Panelist

Martin H. Kenner, eldest son of Morton N. Kenner and grandson of Dr. Marcus L. Kenner, will participate on a panel of three students at the Beverly-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., during May. Sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, he is scheduled to speak on the subject of "Students and the University: Their Mutual Responsibility." Other persons on the three-day panel include Supreme Court Justice William C. Douglas; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago; Walter Lippman, the columnist; Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; and Senator William J. Fulbright.

Martin, 25 years old, attended the University of California and Columbia (B.S.), Rutgers (M.A.) and is now working for his Ph.D. at the New School for Social Research. He is employed as an assistant economic advisor at the United Nations and teachers economics part time at Adelphi University, Long Island, N. Y.

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Tucson, Arizona

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, SEPT. 2-3, 1966

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* * *

For reservations or further information, write to:

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Convention Prices

AAD Membership Fee	\$ 3.00
Registration Fee	1.00
Reception (Friday night)	1.00
Banquet (Saturday night)	6.00
Total	\$11.00

COMBINATION TICKET—\$8.50
(Save \$2.50)

Associate Members \$ 7.00
(All activities included)

* * *

ADDED ATTRACTION:

Tucson Association of the Deaf
ANNUAL LABOR DAY PICNIC
Sunday, September 4, 1966
(Place to be announced at convention time)

Frank Thompson: Pride Of Faribault

The Faribault (Minn.) **Daily News** on Oct. 8, 1965, paid tribute to Frank Thompson, well-known Faribault resident, who had just won his 50-year membership pin from the International Typographical Union, and who also sports a 35-year gold watch awarded by the **Daily News** in 1950.

Speaking in chronological order: Frank was born in a log cabin west of Owatonna, Minn., where his father, migrating from Connecticut, was the "first taxpayer" in Steele County in 1856. He had bought 160 acres of land from the U. S. Government at a princely price of \$1.25 per acre. Father came of the stock that left England in 1620-30 for the New World. One of the ancestors, Abraham Thompson, served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, receiving 10 acres of land near Stratford, Conn., for his war services. The old house still stands on the land and the monument at his burial place still remains in good condition.

Date of Frank's birth was March 7, 1880. He finished school in 1897 at the Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault, where he learned the printing trade as a compositor. That year he entered the printing profession at the Owatonna **Journal-Chronicle** as a "printer's devil," receiving a fabulous \$2.50 a week. Printing equipment then was far less mechanized than now. The Linotype was only beginning to make inroads on the earnings of hand compositors. How history repeats itself! This time it seems automation, in the form of fotosetter, TTS, cold type, and other mechanical wonders, is trying to shove the hot metal Linotype aside. And Frank has been witnessing things. His life spans plain hand typesetting to this "automation."

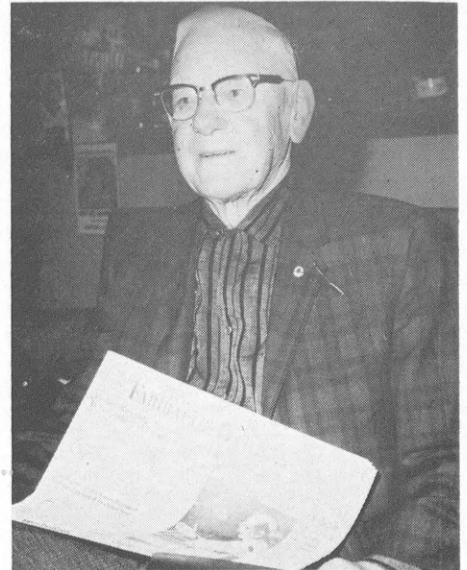
While working at intervals for the Owatonna paper, Frank assisted his father on the farm. In 1908, he came to Faribault to work for Postmaster William Kaiser who then was publisher of the Faribault **Journal**. After a year and a half, he left to help his wife's father in farming the big farm of 12,000 young apple trees in Fertile, Iowa. Two and a half years later, though, he returned to the "printer's ink" of which he was so fond and continued for many years afterwards. He obtained employment in the fall of 1914 on the newly established Faribault **Morning Republican**. In the fall of 1915, when the **Daily Republican** became consolidated with the Faribault **Daily News** which had started in 1914, he became a staff member of the **Daily News**.

Frank retired in 1949 at the age of 69, when he was presented with the gold watch for faithful service by the Bratton family, owners of the paper, to whom he has endeared himself.

Deaf from infancy, he is an example of what a typical deaf man can accomplish if he is willing to work and stick at a thing. He is a splendid mixer and takes an active part in all activities sponsored by the deaf. For many years (nine years) he efficiently carried out the exacting duties of the Faribault Div. No. 101, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. But he does not confine his activities entirely to organizations sponsored by those afflicted like himself. He is a firm believer that all deaf people should try to mingle more with the hearing and join their organizations if possible.

He is a member of the Woodmen of the World

50
Years
An
ITU
Member



GETS 50-YEAR PIN—Frank Thompson of Faribault, Minn., recently received his 50-year pin as a member of the International Typographical Union. He retired in 1949 and received a gold watch from the Faribault **Daily News**, for which he worked 15 years.

(lodge and life insurance) which he joined in 1909; a member of the Loyal Order of the Moose, Mason City, Iowa, for 55 years; the Legion of the Moose, 1925; won his LOOM Fellowship degree in 1930; life member of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf; member of the Minnesota State Automobile Association; won 34th degree in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf; has a driver's license good till 1967. He also has been a member of the Faribault Congregational Church for many years.

Frank had as his helpmate for 43 years a graduate of the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, one Prudy Jones. She passed away suddenly in May of 1951.

He has two deaf sisters and two hearing sisters, all except one hearing sister are over 80. The oldest sister (deaf) is Mrs. Nellie Wolff who is 90 years old and still active. She is a graduate of the Minnesota School in the class of 1895 and lives in Chicago. The other deaf sister, Mrs. Eva McAdam, a graduate of the class of 1899, who lives in Los Angeles, is 83. One hearing sister, Bessie, who lives in Palo Alto, Calif., is 81. The other hearing sister, May, of Peoria, Ill., is 78. One hearing brother died in 1948 at the age of 77.

Frank is in relatively good health, having been hospitalized only once or twice in the past for minor ailments. He's still active and "rarin to go," at 85. He boasts he still has printer's ink in his veins.

His son, Dick, only child, writes: "When the local Loyal Order of the Moose No. 2098 was being organized a year ago, Dad was given a standing ovation by the Lodge when they learned of his long time membership. I was asked to sit with him and interpret the local Governor's message. Incidentally, I became a member of the local lodge on this same night to give Dad an extra honor of having his only son become a member of an organization he has so long been a member. I'm sure this must have been a proud moment in his life."

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

Dr. Eric S. Greenaway, noted deaf educator, retired from his position at the Yorkshire School for the Deaf in England as of last Dec. 31. He had been headmaster at the school since 1941. Dr. Greenaway has made numerous professional contributions to the education of the deaf, and was formerly editor of **The Teacher of the Deaf**. — the INDIANA HOOSIER

The First Conference on the Education of the Deaf in Africa was held recently at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. Forty-eight delegates from nine African and two European countries were in attendance. The conference established the Africa Council for Education and Welfare of the Deaf, the purpose of which is to coordinate services and promote education and welfare of the deaf in Africa. It is estimated that there are 250,000 deaf in Africa, of which only 4,000 are being educated in 55 schools. The new Council has been asked by the World Federation of the Deaf to host the International Conference on Vocational Rehabilitation planned for Ethiopia in September or December of this year.—the MARYLAND BULLETIN

San Fernando Valley newspapers recently carried an article on expansion plans at San Fernando Valley State College. Conspicuous in the plans was a statement by college authorities that land has been set aside for the proposed National Technical Institute for the Deaf.—the VALLEY TIMES

For the Bookshelf of discriminating deaf readers: **A Dictionary of American Sign Language on Lingual Principles**. The book, instead of illustrations, is written in symbols, part alphabetic and part representative. It has been nine years in the making and is available from the Gallaudet College Book Store for \$6.95. . . . **Thinking Without Language** by Hans G. Furth is available at your local book store for \$5.95. The author believes that the deaf have the same intellectual capacity as the hearing but are handicapped by current methods of instruction. Dr. Furth is on the psychology staff at Catholic University.

Attend adult education classes for the deaf in your local community—you are never too old to learn.

Bricks and Mortar: The Connecticut School for the Deaf is starting a fund drive for a new pool and gym. Needed for the new facility is a total of about one-half million dollars . . . At the Washington School for the Deaf, Clark Hall, designed by deaf architect, Olaf Hansen, will fall to the wrecking hammers and be replaced by a new wing on the same site. Clark Hall, part of the girls dormitory, was built in 1911 . . . A four-million dollar construction project has been started at

the New York School for the Deaf in Rome. Only two of the present eight buildings will remain. First priority is for a pre-primary unit, followed by dormitories. The school expects an enrollment increase of from 140 to 275-300 within a few years . . . The California School for the Deaf in Riverside is obtaining a closed circuit TV system.

The Michigan School for the Deaf claims the first Junior Achievement Club in schools for the deaf.—the MICHIGAN MIRROR

The Advisory Council for Deaf in Greater Kansas City has received \$3,700 from the United Fund to help finance its program for the remainder of 1966. The board of directors of the Council are determined to raise \$4,000 more to augment the amount. A full-time counselor is to start work soon . . . The deaf in the Greater K. C. area will receive visual weather warnings on KCMOTV. This boon is due largely to the efforts of Advisory Council.—the KANSAS STAR

The Wisconsin Communications Workshop was held at Milwaukee on April 12-15, with 20 participants. Ed Scouten and Herbert Larson were the battery mates for the manual communications team . . . The Wisconsin School has installed a new key punch machine and a verifier in the Rehabilitation Center.—the WISCONSIN TIMES

W. T. Griffing of the Oklahoma School for the Deaf and dean of deaf teachers

in this country is hanging up his chalk-board eraser at the end of the current school term. WTG is irreplaceable, but we wish him health and contentment during his Golden Years, and many of them. We only hope that his percolator hasn't decided to retire, too, and that WTG will continue turning out copy for Jess Smith.

Chaff from the Valley Floor: Inspired by a lecture on the "self-help" techniques of Alcoholics Anonymous, The LTPAD Class of 1966 has decided to set up a similar organization. It's to be called D.A., of course, (deafness anonymous). The objective of the organization is to stop letting the Georges do it. Membership is \$4.00 per year for which you receive the organization's house organ, the DA; send membership fee to Jess Smith. For ten dollars you can "self-help" the NAD even more; send your ten bucks to Fred Schreiber at the NAD Home Office. See you in Frisco.

Long before this hits print the lucky candidates who were selected for next year's LTP class will have the word. Congratulations. Here's a list of mistakes the Class of 1966 made which should not be repeated: 1) One of the fellows forgot to bring his swimming trunks; 2) nearly everybody forgot to include a can opener in his housekeeping equipment; 3) all of us are sorry that we didn't take more seriously Dr. Lowell's suggestion to brush up on our statistics before our arrival; 4) those that left their wives and kids at home so that they could concentrate on their studies have found instead that they can't concentrate on anything except the wife and kids. If there's anything else you need to know, write and ask; that's what we leadership types are for. P.S. Another mistake we made was to believe Vic Galloway when he told us that there was no smog in the Valley.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President

Frederick C. Schreiber, Secy.-Treas.



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards out of men.—Abraham Lincoln

Whenever deaf people gather, their talk inevitably drifts to the subject of education. In my 30 years of active association with deaf people after graduation from high school, I have seldom been in a group or in a person-to-person discussion where someone did not broach the subject.

Always there has been an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and frequently one of bitter hostility toward certain systems which have, despite high promises, produced chiefly mediocrity or failure.

"After many a summer" our voices were heard. The more perceptive education leaders became aware of trouble in the systems which hitherto had been standards for the world to follow. Courageous voices were raised, disturbing the placidity of administrators, creating ripples of expanding concern which soon erupted into a bubbling dispute.

Education of the deaf in America was sick. What are the causes? What are the remedies? Philosophies jostled again, solved nothing.

Our government stepped in through the offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A committee was duly appointed to investigate education of the deaf, and duly turned in a report that made some good recommendations and some that caused acute dismay. "All education of the deaf is a failure," it said, but "the early oral education of deaf children should continue." In other words, continue beating your heads against the wall, friends.

By now the water was in a good rolling boil.

A permanent Advisory Committee on the Education of the Deaf was authorized by the government, and in due time the members were announced.

With the above brief summary in mind, and with Lincoln's words on the wall above me, I am moved to record my feelings on the composition of the committee and its objectives.

Presumably this committee is to advise the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare when he encounters problems about which he knows little or nothing, and which he is not prepared to handle.

NOTICE TO COOPERATING MEMBER ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Your membership lists **must** be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf by June 15. Persons from your state who attend the NAD convention in San Francisco will not be permitted to register unless they can show proof of state membership or on your list. The only exception is for those who are on the NAD's list of individual members.

Your cooperation will facilitate matters for your members.

Robert G. Sanderson, President
National Association of the Deaf

On such advice he will base his decisions and actions, and these will have profound influence on the education and welfare of deaf people for generations to come. It is not a light responsibility to bear, and the advice he receives should be the very best obtainable.

We should reasonably expect that such a committee be composed of persons who are completely familiar with all phases of education of the deaf today, of persons from industry, public education and leaders of the deaf community, carefully balanced and blended to assure that as many facets of education as possible be represented.

But is it? No, it is not. Balance is sadly lacking. Without any reference to the good, sincere people who accepted Uncle Sam's "call," I must point out that a committee so one-sided in its composition will bear such a burden of suspicion that its work may become difficult if not ineffective.

Now to specific protests:

1. On this new committee we note that there is not one representative from Gallaudet College, which to the great majority of deaf people represents higher education. Gallaudet sees the product of all schools for the deaf and surely it has significant and useful ideas on the causes and possible remedies for educational failure. That it should be excluded is an insult to a great institution.

Whatever its recent problems and growing pains, no one should discount Gallaudet's massive experience in educating deaf students.

2. Where are the superintendents and administrators from the great residential schools for the deaf? Not a one is on this committee. Oral schools—and they have their full quota of the educational failures we are talking about—have fully half of the seats on this advisory committee. The state of Wyoming, and the cities of Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Beverly are well known for their philosophies.

It is simply inconceivable to me that this great body of dedicated educators of the deaf should be passed over. Is their work, is their product, to be judged without their being able to contribute to the discussions? Is the insult intended?

We may talk about the need for a com-

mittee that will consider or try to find some bold new approaches for the education of the deaf, but I do not see the essential ingredients boiling in this particular pot.

3. We are delighted with the appointment of two deaf men to this committee. One, representing the Gallaudet College Alumni Association and the other, representing (we assume) the minority of oral deaf people, should be able to speak with authority. But where is the third person, the one from the deaf community at large, who is not directly affiliated with education and would be a valuable resource person on the needs of adult deaf people? Such a person should have been appointed, and we tried repeatedly to bring this to the attention of those whom we thought were responsible. The great majority of deaf people need representation, and the largest organization of and for the deaf in America today is the National Association of the Deaf with its 33 cooperating states and 23 affiliated clubs, having a total membership of nearly 10,000.

Was exclusion deliberate?

4. Washington is a wonderful world, a never never land where sometimes people who work there lose touch with those whom they are supposed to represent and serve.

So at this point I wish to make myself very clear: I consider the people in Washington, who are "government employees," to be employed by citizens like me. As a taxpayer I reserve that certain right and privilege to speak up when I see fit, and I shall not be intimidated by any direct or indirect threat from these employees, be they ever so protected by the anonymity of Federal bureaucracy, to exclude me or my associates from a committee merely because I protested at what I believe to be an inequity. I have spoken up before and I shall continue to speak up whenever I feel that the voice of deaf people should be heard in a fair and equitable manner whenever their interests are at stake.

I hope that other deaf people have the courage of their convictions and make their feelings known.

To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards out of men.—Abraham Lincoln.

NAD Distinguished Service Award To Be Feature Of San Francisco Convention

At the convention of the National Association of the Deaf in San Francisco, July 10-17, 1966, a Distinguished Service Award will be presented to the one person who has done the most to advance the status of the deaf during the last two years. To be eligible for this award, which will be presented every two years, a person may be either hearing or deaf.

A committee has been appointed to establish criteria and to select the winner of the 1966 award. The award will be one of the highlights of the San Francisco convention.

Victor H. Galloway, coordinator of Adult Education for the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf, is chairman of the DSA Committee. Other members of the committee are:

Tom Dillon, principal of the New Mexico School for the Deaf.

Roger Falberg, psychologist for the Deaf Adult Project of the New England Rehabilitation-for-Work Center.

Robert F. Panara, professor of literature at Gallaudet College.

Don G. Pettingill, director of Counseling Services for the Deaf, Callier Hearing and Speech Center.

Frank B. Sullivan, Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Dale C. Williamson, assistant regional representative for Region IX of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

The award will be made to the person who in the opinion of the committee has done most toward the improvement of conditions of the deaf over the past two years.

Readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN are

asked to submit nominations to the committee of persons they think worthy of this award. Criteria as presently established will recognize effort in any one of several fields. A nominee may have made his impact in:

1. **Community Service:** Involving activity and leadership in organizations of and for the deaf, in public relations, in committee activity, in general helpfulness, in national leadership, in schools or adult education.

2. **Religious Service:** Involving church work of any denomination, church camps, missionary work.

3. **Interpreting:** Any effort involving the vital service of interpreting for the deaf.

4. **Professionally:** Having made the public aware of the capabilities of the deaf in any field of occupation or in any professional capacity.

Any reader who knows of someone deserving consideration by this committee should send his nomination to Victor H. Galloway, Chairman, DSA Committee of the NAD, 18626 Nordhoff St., Northridge, Calif. 91324. The nomination must be accompanied by factual information which the committee can verify.

The committee anticipates that the Distinguished Service Award will be one of the outstanding features of the 1966 and subsequent NAD conventions. Any suggestions for improving the nature or the criteria for this award should be presented at the San Francisco convention.

The award, in the form of a plaque, will be an original creation by Solomon Deitch of Chicago. It will consist of appropriate lettering and a design of the NAD official emblem.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

February 1966

Receipts

Advancing Memberships	\$ 488.50
Deaf American Account	365.00
Contributions	35.00
Sale of Publications	21.15
State Quotas (Ohio, 167.00; Arkansas, 120.00)	287.00
Affiliation Fees	20.00
Investment Income	180.65
Services Rendered	46.04
Job Corps Account	1,293.30
RID Workshop Account	2,458.22
Petty Cash	5.00
Payroll Taxes	161.58
Total	\$5,361.44

Disbursements

Officers' Salaries	\$ 300.00
Office Salaries	680.00
Payroll Taxes	185.90
Telephone	22.20
Postage	142.34
Office Supplies	179.29
Rent	214.00
Advertisement	30.00
Electricity	1.55
Loss of Wages—Sanderson	35.00
Captioned Films	136.00
RID Workshop Account	34.00
Deaf American Account	927.90
Total	\$2,888.18

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

March 1966

Receipts

Advancing Memberships	\$ 390.00
Deaf American Account	347.74
Contributions	16.00
Projector Fund	1.00
Sale of Publications	62.75
State Quotas (Arkansas, 102.00; Texas, 226.50; Virginia, 262.50; Colorado, 142.50; Kentucky, 199.50; Oregon, 78.00; Indiana, 339.00; Missouri, 258.00; New York, 768.00; Illinois, 489.00)	2,865.00
Captioned Films	630.00
Payroll Taxes	166.02
Investment Income	227.55
Total	\$4,706.06

Disbursements

Officers' Salaries	\$ 300.00
Office Salaries	680.00
Payroll Taxes	189.36
Telephone	19.77
Postage	7.28
Rent	428.00
Electricity	3.10
Travel—Jess Smith	82.85
Office Supplies	188.54
Deaf American Account	909.30
RID Workshop Account	14.50
Captioned Films	64.35
Accounting Service	30.00
WFD Dues	63.35
Petty Cash	49.31
Total	\$3,029.71

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

April 1966

Receipts

Advancing Memberships	\$ 405.00
Deaf American Account	668.74
Contributions	26.00
Projector Fund	1.00
Publications	44.61
State Quotas (Montana, 88.50; Utah, 118.50; Mississippi, 87.00; Michigan, 417.00; Ohio 450.00; Kansas, 235.50; Alabama, 202.50; Maryland, 210.00)	1,809.00
Captioned Films	990.00
Investment Income	150.00
Exhibit	150.00
Reimbursement	51.70
Payroll Taxes	161.58
Total	\$4,457.63

Disbursements

Officers' Salaries	\$ 300.00
Office Salaries	680.00
Payroll Taxes	229.08
Postage	100.00
Telephone & Telegraph	16.53
Office Supplies	30.71
Deaf American Account	1,800.00
Captioned Films	117.72
Travel	121.45
Advertisements	70.00
Repairs of Office Equipment	11.00
Storage	30.00
Printing	82.00
Electricity	1.55
Loss of Wages	16.80
Petty Cash	26.56
Total	\$3,633.40

Resolution of Dedication to George Dewey Coats

WHEREAS, George Dewey Coats had given of his time, interest and love to the National Association of the Deaf, and

WHEREAS, the current status of the NAD and its advancing membership is the result of the foresight and ingenuity of said George Dewey Coats, and

WHEREAS, the untimely passing of this valued member of the NAD board has left a void in its organizational structure that will be extremely difficult, if not impossible to fill, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That the officers and Board of Directors of the National Association of the Deaf publicly acknowledge the vast contributions of the Second Vice President George Dewey Coats to the deaf of America in general and the NAD in particular, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the next Order of Georges dinner in San Francisco be dedicated to his memory, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be published in THE DEAF AMERICAN, the NAD Newsletter and sent to his widow and the superintendent of the Missouri School for the Deaf.

National Association Of The Deaf

Position Paper

Re: National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Introductory Statement

The interest of the National Association of the Deaf in the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID)—its objectives and organization—stems from the Preamble in the Bylaws of the NAD:

"The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all cooperating state associations of the deaf in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, in legislation, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens."

With respect to its interest in the NTID, the NAD has in mind the welfare of all the deaf citizens of the United States, regardless of their place of residence, their membership in organizations, their educational backgrounds, their methods of communication or other characteristics.

The NAD has supported the basic concept of a national technical and vocational complex from the outset and gave its full support to the efforts which resulted in the passage of the public law creating the NTID. The NAD is convinced that the success of the NTID will have a great bearing on the welfare of the deaf in the immediate and foreseeable future. It is the belief of the NAD that careful consideration of several factors will greatly enhance the chances of ultimate success in this landmark program.

Composition of Student Body

While the NTID's announced policy indicates that applicants will be evaluated as individuals under liberal criteria, the greatest need for a vocational and technical program is for those students who are **not college material**—either for Gallaudet College or for other programs. Overlapping is inevitable, but the NAD firmly believes that the NTID should confine its recruitment, insofar as possible, to that population, and that the Advisory Board should stress this point in setting policies for the selected sponsoring institution.

Relationship to Other Programs

A close working relationship between the NTID and schools for the deaf, especially the residential schools from which the bulk of the NTID students can be expected to come, and Gallaudet College, is vital. In the same vein, organizations of and for deaf people can contribute much to the success of the NTID through continuous consultations, both as to the scope of the program and the success of its efforts. It is an accepted fact that such organizations maintain closer contact with the product (adult deaf peo-

ple) than do the schools, and will thus be acutely aware of developing trends, problems and deficiencies.

Flexibility of the NTID Program

One of the most promising features of the NTID is its stated policy of "flexibility"—bold new approaches and an educational program not tied to traditional and existing programs, methods and standards. Instructional methods should not be geared to any one particular method of communication, but should make maximum use of all visual media.

Sociological concepts should likewise be open-ended. Emphasis should be on the role or **adjustment of the deaf to the world in general—not conformity or "restoration to society"** as a minority group in a general population.

Research Functions

Implications for research within the scope of the NTID program are limitless, and maximum benefits will accrue if such research is brought to bear on immediate problems—solutions to which will have ready and practical applications. The sponsoring university should develop a basic research program also. The psychology and the sociology of deafness are fields in which very little objective research has been done.

Teacher Training Programs

Schools for the deaf, adult education programs and other areas find it increasingly difficult to obtain qualified personnel for their programs. In the area of vocational education, the situation is critical; therefore the sponsoring university should, initially and continuously, emphasize such a training program leading to professional accreditation of teachers in vocational subjects, with the NTID being the "laboratory" school. The university should make provision for acceptance of deaf individuals as vocational-technical teacher-trainees, at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

Representation on Site-Inspection Teams

Inasmuch as the evaluation of institutions of higher education applying for the NTID contract will include site inspections of the semifinalists, it is desirable that the teams include deaf representatives with backgrounds of educational or sociological experience that will enable them to grasp the overall picture. Such deaf representatives will be able to contact local or area deaf leaders to ascertain the acceptance of the deaf in the community.

For best results, each team should include one deaf educator of the deaf and one deaf vocational rehabilitation worker or deaf layman capable of assessing existing and potential facilities in addition to other members.

Representation on Institution's Advisory Board

The NTID Advisory Board is urged to recommend that the advisory group appointed by the Board of Trustees of the institution awarded the NTID facility include at least three deaf individuals. Such deaf representatives, coming from each of three designated groups ("... persons who are professionally concerned with education and technical training at the post-secondary level, persons who are professionally concerned with activities relating to education and training of the deaf, and members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute; ..."), will undoubtedly make outstanding contributions to the objectives of the Board and to the NTID. We feel that, as the largest organization of deaf people in the United States, the NAD should be represented under "members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute."

The NAD is cognizant of the difficulties inherent in recruiting technical staff capable of teaching deaf students of widely varying intelligence, aptitudes, skills, education and communication backgrounds.

It is probable that many of the staff instructors will have had no contact with deaf people. Therefore, the NAD strongly believes that all staff members should be required to attend a continuous staff training program in which they may study (1) the psychology and sociology of deafness, and (2) communication systems. These systems should include fingerspelling, the language of signs, writing, speech and lipreading.

The NAD believes that every responsible educator of the deaf owes it to his profession to become proficient at communicating. "Professionalism" implies the highest competency.

Competent instructors, supervisors or teachers should not be barred from NTID employment because of their own deafness. Competency in one's field should be the prime criteria.

This should be made abundantly clear to the sponsoring university and to the Advisory Board of the NTID.

Curriculum

The NAD is fully aware of rapid technological changes. However, we feel that the sponsoring university should make an earnest effort to focus the power of its own professional resources on the problem of planning vocational and technical training in keeping with:

- (1) The student population to be served;
- (2) The inroads of automation on traditional fields of employment for deaf people;
- (3) The superior dexterity of deaf people;
- (4) The need of young deaf adults for continued counseling in work attitudes, grooming, health education and orientation to everyday living problems;
- (5) And the absolute need for a practical reading and writing vocabulary which will enable them to communicate with

employers regardless of varying abilities to use speech and lipreading skills.

SUMMARY

1. The composition of the student body should be largely that of students who are not college material.

2. A close working relation between the NTID and the residential schools and Gallaudet College is essential to the overall success of the NTID.

3. Flexibility in instruction and curriculum are requisites for this program. All media should be utilized in instructional procedures.

4. Emphasis should be on the adjustment of the deaf to the world in general, not on "conformity" or "restoration to society."

5. Maximum benefits from the NTID research program would accrue if such programs would bear on immediate needs of the deaf. The sponsoring university should also engage in research, particularly in sociology and psychology.

6. Teacher training in the vocational field is an essential and urgent need that should receive initial attention, in particular a program that would lead to professional accreditation for teachers in the vocational field.

7. On-site evaluations of proposed locations for the NTID would be immeasurably enhanced by inclusion of deaf representatives on the inspection teams since these representatives could more accurately gauge the true attitude of an area toward the deaf.

8. Representation of the NTID advisory board should include at least three deaf individuals selected from:

a. Persons who are professionally concerned with education and technical training at the post-secondary level.

b. Persons who are professionally concerned with activities relating to education and training of the deaf.

c. Members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute.

and the NAD should be represented as "members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute."

9. Since it is likely that many staff instructors of the NTID will have had no previous contact with the deaf, there should be arranged a compulsory continuous staff training program in (1) the psychology and sociology of deafness and (2) communication methods including fingerspelling and the language of signs.

10. The NAD is fully aware of rapid technological changes. However, we feel that the sponsoring university should make an earnest effort to focus the power of its own professional resources on the problem of planning vocational and technical training in keeping with:

a. The student population to be served;

b. The inroads of automation on traditional fields of employment for deaf people;

c. The superior dexterity of deaf people;

d. The need of young deaf adults for continued counseling in work attitudes, grooming, health education and orientation to everyday living problems;

e. And the absolute need for a practical reading and writing vocabulary which will enable them to communicate with employers regardless of varying abilities to use speech and lipreading skills.

National Association Of The Deaf

Position Paper

Re: National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf

The National Association of the Deaf wishes to express its deep concern about the composition of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

While we have nothing but respect for competent educators, whatever their personal philosophies, we feel that this board lacks essential balance. We note specifically that residential schools, which enroll the bulk of deaf children, have no administrators on the board although the day school programs have two spokesmen. We also note that two members of the board are apparently laymen. There also are included two university educators, one industrialist and two deaf individuals.

We wish to point out that there are five persons on this board who advocate the oral philosophy exclusively while only one supports the combined method of instruction. This overwhelming preponderance of support for one method can only bring suspicion upon the nature of the advice that will be given to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and thus negate any practical recommendations that the committee may be able to devise.

We feel that logically and without reference to personal qualifications the committee should be strengthened by the addition of at least two representatives from residential schools for the deaf and at least one additional deaf individual familiar with and accustomed to the use of the combined method of instruction. If additions to the committee cannot be made at this time, then we believe that such substitutions should be made to replace the day school representatives at the earliest opportunity to give the committee some semblance of balance.

Tentative Program

The 28th Convention of the National Association of the Deaf

Sheraton-Palace Hotel, July 10-17, 1966

San Francisco, California

Sponsored by the California Association of the Deaf

Sunday, July 10

9 a.m. Registration opens. Registration desk will remain open until 9 p.m.
8 p.m. Reception

Monday, July 11

9 a.m. Registration opens. Registration desk will remain open till 9 p.m.
9 a.m. NAD business session
1:30 p.m. NAD business session
8 p.m. NAD Night.

Tuesday, July 12

9 a.m. Registration opens. Registration desk will close at 5 p.m.
9 a.m. NAD business session.
1:30 p.m. NAD business session
Sightseeing trip of San Francisco.
Special night at famous Bimbo's 365 Theater Restaurant (optional).

Wednesday, July 13

All-day outing at Marin Town and Country Club, Fairfax, Calif.
Buses will depart from the hotel for the picnic grounds at 9 a.m.
Buses will return at 4:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 14

9 a.m. Registration opens.
9 a.m. NAD business session.
1:30 p.m. NAD business session.
6 p.m. Cocktail hour
7 p.m. Banquet.

Friday, July 15

9 a.m. Registration opens.
9 a.m. NAD business session.
1:30 p.m. NAD business session.
8 p.m. "Barbary Coast" Variety Show.

Saturday, July 16

9 a.m. Registration opens.
9 a.m. If necessary, extra NAD business session will be held.
6 p.m. Order of the Georges banquet.
9 p.m. Grand ball.
(Captioned movies will be shown every night except Friday.)

Sunday, July 17

Convention ends. Church services.
Those who will go on the NAD Hawaiian Holiday Tour must be ready to leave the hotel at 3:00 p.m. to catch the plane.

New Mexico's Junior NAD

By THOMAS J. DILLON, Principal
New Mexico School for the Deaf

The chapter of the Junior National Association of the Deaf at the New Mexico School for the Deaf in Santa Fe has as its purpose and objective to function as a service and information organization to help students and its sponsoring school.

Members of this organization have made an effort to study what are considered prime and important needs of advanced students and New Mexico's deaf citizens and when necessary call upon local and state resources to secure information and a better understanding of various problems. The information so secured is passed on and shared with other students, teachers and counselors at the school. Such sessions have included information on taxes, insurance, juvenile delinquency, the use of alcohol and nar-

cotics and other problems that face our society.

The most forceful and impressive program arranged and sponsored by the Santa Fe Chapter of the Jr. NAD came near the conclusion of their study of "Respect for the Law."

To gain first hand information, the assistance of the Santa Fe Optimist Club and the district attorney were enlisted. Through the interest of the local civic club, its president, Al Ortiz, and the Santa Fe County district attorney, Alfonso Sanchez, two long-term prisoners from the New Mexico State Penitentiary were brought to the school by County Sheriff Red Roybal and State Police Chief John Bradford as featured speakers. Others, including the assistant district at-

torney, Norman Neal, accompanied the group.

The convicts, escorted to the stage in handcuffs, were introduced as Joe Points, serving 25-50 years for five counts of armed robbery, and Jim Isted, serving a life sentence for murder. Both men dramatically outlined their lives as boys, recalling various acts of truancy and delinquency during their youth. They gave accounts of how one misdeed led to another, their refusal to obey parents, to attend school, and how as young men they found themselves in serious trouble with the law and authorities. Short terms in local jails and prisons often led to even bolder escapades until they found themselves in the state penitentiary.

Prisoner Joe Points has served eight years of his 25-50 year sentence. In this time he has attended classes and received his high school diploma. Through the good conduct record that he has established, he hopes to eventually gain his release from prison and enter a career in journalism, a field in which he is now studying. He gave an excellent account of life in a prison and what it means to lose the privileges that we consider a routine part of life. As an illustration, he said that he had not had a bottle of Coca-Cola in eight years.

Prisoner Jim Isted was fully as forceful in pleading with our students to respect the law and authority, to obey parents, teachers and to place values on their freedom, citizenship and opportunity to secure an education. He gave details of the 11 years of his life that have already been spent in prison. He did not believe that his chances to be released were as bright as his fellow prisoner, Joe Points, but being a model prisoner had paid great dividends. He explained the joy it gave him to be out of prison for an hour and to be able to look upon the wholesome faces of our students. In prison he felt no man knows who his friend is nor does he dare trust the next fellow. In a very touching manner each man described his hopes and ambitions should he eventually gain his freedom. If this day comes, their lives will be much different and they hope to be respectable citizens.

At the conclusion of their talks, both prisoners were questioned at length by students, who gave the prisoners a standing ovation at the end of the question and answer session. Numerous comments were made on the willingness of the convicts to speak in public as they did to the students of this school. There had to be a great amount of sincerity and desire to help and advise young people in order for these men to speak in such a forthright manner.

Both Mr. Sanchez and Mr. Ortiz gave talks in summary of the accounts given by the two convicts. They pointed out the importance of young people learning to respect and to live with law and authority and not to make errors or commit crimes that lead to punishment as society has had to do in the case of so many youths who will not listen.



NEW MEXICO JR. NAD MEMBERS—Front row, left to right: Miss Dolores Wolters, sponsor; Esther Cordova; Gloria Garcia; Priscilla Lopez; Dana Carpenter and Dora Gonzales. Back row: Judy Hunnicutt, secretary; Bob Moore; Terry Dykstra; Bruce Cassidy, president; and Veronica Kleczka.



PRISONER SPEAKS TO NEW MEXICO STUDENTS—This picture, taken at a recent program at the New Mexico School for the Deaf, shows, left to right: Bruce Cassidy, Jr., NAD president; R. D. Gonzales and Miss Ann Dingman, interpreters; Norman Neal, assistant district attorney; Alfonso Sanchez, district attorney; Prisoner Joe Points; Al Ortiz, probation officer; Prisoner Jim Isted (speaking); Don Wilkinson, interpreter; and Thomas Dillon, principal.

The experience of seeing and listening to the first-hand accounts of these men will long live in the minds of students at the New Mexico School for the Deaf. It will be some time before another program as dramatic and as impressive will be given. Bruce Cassady, Jr. NAD president, conducted the program. Miss Ann Dingman, R. D. Gonzales and Don Wilkinson served as interpreters.

A special tribute is due New Mexico's Jr. NAD, their president, officers and sponsor for arranging this and other programs at the school.

Order of Georges Banquet Planned at San Francisco

The Order of the Georges will have its banquet on Saturday evening, July 16, the last day of the NAD convention in San Francisco. It will be held just prior to the grand ball which winds up the week-long program.

NAD Board Member Don G. Pettingill is in charge of both the recruitment of new members of the Order of the Georges and the banquet. He expects to announce the site and other arrangements in the next issue of the DA. This year's get-together of the Georges will be in honor of the late George Dewey Coats, founder of the order and the guiding light until his untimely death last September.

Bimbo's 365 Theater Restaurant Offers Special Evening Program

Bimbo's 365 Theater Restaurant, one of San Francisco's best-known private night clubs located in North Beach near the famous Fisherman's Wharf, has been reserved for Tuesday evening July 12, for deaf patrons attending the NAD convention. Inasmuch as Bimbo's capacity is limited, reservations are being made on a first-come-first-served basis.

Tickets are \$12.00 per person for the special evening. This price includes the cover charge, dinner, tip and taxes but not drinks. The dinner is a full-course affair, with choice of entrees—roast prime rib, roast sirloin of beef, roast half-chicken and broiled lobster tail.

The floor show will last about an hour and a half, with the numbers being chosen to appeal to the deaf patrons. Bernard Bragg is helping to arrange the show and will be one of the featured performers. For those who choose, there will be dancing to excellent music.

Bimbo's will open at 5:30 p.m. for earlycomers. Orchestra music will commence at 6:30. Dinners may be ordered between 7 and 10 p.m.. The floor show will start about 9:30. Tables will be set up to accommodate parties of four, six or eight people—or even larger groups if requested in advance. Formal and semi-

formal dress will be proper, with gentlemen requested to wear ties.

Most popular attraction of Bimbo's 365 Theatre Restaurant is "The Girl in the Fishbowl." The shows employ the highest type professional talent available, often coming direct from the theatre restaurants of Las Vegas, Hollywood and Reno.

The San Francisco Local Committee wishes to emphasize: 1) The special evening at Bimbo's is not included in the combination ticket and 2) advance reservations are imperative.

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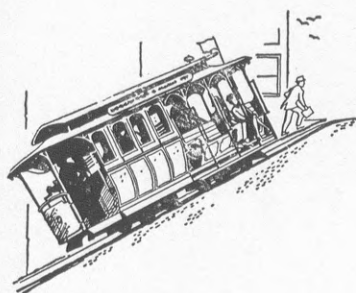
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JULY 10-17, 1966

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Tentative Program

Sunday: Church services; Reception
Monday: NAD sessions; NAD Night
Tuesday: NAD sessions; Special features
 Sightseeing trip to San Francisco
 Special night at famous Bimbo's 365
 (6 weeks' advance reservations necessary)
Wednesday: All day picnic & chuck wagon luncheon
Thursday: NAD sessions; Banquet & Entertainment
Friday: NAD sessions; "Barbary Coast" Variety Show
Saturday: Order of Georges Banquet; Grand Ball
 Captioned movies every night except Friday.
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For further information, write to Ray Rasmus

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Registration & program book	\$ 2.00
Reception	3.00
Picnic & luncheon	7.50
Banquet	13.50
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Grand ball	5.00
Total	\$35.00

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